

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1176—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every
BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS
on orders confined to him.

Mr. Crofts recommends immediate attention on the part of buyers to the following
mines, in connection with their late and present prices. Such an opportunity as the
present time presents for investing in CHEAP SHARES probably never occurred,
and may be long before it will occur again.

DIVIDEND MINES.
Providence. Trelawny. Rosewarne Consols.
Vale of Towry. Far Consols. Mary Ann.
Herodfoot. Bedford United. Wheal Wrey.
Wheal Margaret. Drake Walls. Fowey Consols.
Ding Dong. North, West, and East. Botallack.
Sordridge Consols. Basset, and Wh. Basset. Condurow.
Graham and St. Aubyn. Hingston Down. South Frances.
Wheal Kitty (Leant).

NON-DIVIDEND.
Catherine and Jane. Wheal Loyal.
Wheal Edward. Wheal Wrey.
East Wheal Russell. Kelly Bray. Ladcott.
Lady Bertha. North Tavy. Wheal Grenville.
Great Wheal Alfred. Virtuous Lady. Rosewarne and Herland.
Redmoor. East Alfred Consols. Tebilly.
Buller and Basset United. Pedan-an-dres. South Condurow.
Okei Tor. Wheal Harriet. Pendennis Consols.
Trevellan. Wheal John. North Trelawny.
Wheal Hender. Wheal Arthur. Leant Consols.
Wheal Hender. Wheal Arthur. Bryntail.
Several of the above mines are almost at nominal or very low prices, amongst
which are those marked *, and are, consequently, deserving of special attention. The
remainder offer large profits at present prices, either in the shape of an advance in
price, or from dividends.

Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

FOR SALE, at NET PRICES, for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY:

1 Basset, £333½. 15 Bryntail, £1½. 30 North Robert, £4½.
1 Buller, £1. 13 No. Robert, £4 18s. 6d. 3 Mary Ann, £44½.
1 Botallack, £5½. 5 Fowey Consols, £4. 2 Trelawny, £23½.
1 Condurow. 5 Kitty (Leant), £13½. 5 Rosewarne & Herland, £6½.
1 South Frances. 10 Ladcott, £24. 6d. 50 Redmoor, £6. 9d.
1 Margaret, £57. Apply to JAMES B. BRUNCELEY, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 14 years' experience in every
department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular
correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere,
is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a
Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and
may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Commission 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., March 5, 1858.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

30 Alf. Con., £11½. 10 North Levant. 50 Virtuous Lady.
1 Botallack, £193½. 5 North Rosewarne. 50 West Basset.
50 Basset, £1. 10 No. Robert, £4 18s. 6d. 10 West Fowey.
20 Bryntail, £1½. 10 Old Tincroft. 10 Wheal Alfred.
70 Buller and Basset, £5½. 10 Par Consols, £22. 50 West Par.
30 Carnarvon, £5½. 5 Providence. 10 West Wheal Frances.
100 Catherine and Jane. 20 Pedan-an-dres, 15s. 1 Wheal Basset.
10 Ding Dong, £18. 50 Pendennis Consols, £23½. 1 Wheal Kitty.
5 Dale (Limited). 50 Sordridge Consols. 5 Wheal Margaret.
5 East Basset, £10½. 10 South Caradon. 5 Wheal Trelawny.
150 East Providence, £5½. 10 South Tregus. 20 Wheal Wrey, £4½.
5 East Trefusis. 10 South Edward. 20 Wheal Edward, £7½.
100 Great Wheal Alfred. 50 St. Ives Consols. 10 Wheal Grenville.
10 Herodfoot. 50 South Cuddra. 20 Wheal Harriet, £2½.
10 Hingston Down. 20 St. Austell Consols. 10 Wheal Ladcott.
30 Kelly Bray, 35s. 25 Swanpool. 10 Wheal Margery.
50 Lady Bertha, 24s. 6d. 10 Treloweth. 120 Wheal Tallick, 5s.
500 Molland, 2s. 6d. 30 Tolvaaden. 20 Wheal Zion, 12s. 6d.

March 5, 1858. Commission on all transactions, 1½ per cent.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be
obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS
SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES,
MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC
FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate com-
mission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker,
24, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT
OFFICES, PENZANCE (Established 1845)
Bankers (from 1838)—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in
the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. E. GOMPERTS HAS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN—
20 Edward, £7½. 40 East Wh. Russell, £7½. 25 Lady Bertha, £1½.
5 Alfred Consols, £15. 50 Buller and Basset, 25s. 25 St. Day United, 17s. 6d.
50 Respyra, 12s. 6d. 50 North Robert, £2½. 20 Virtuous Lady, £1½.
10 Hingston Down, £1½. 10 Wheal Wrey, £4½. 20 Kelly Bray, 37s. 6d.
100 Sordridge Cons., £1½. 10 Redmoor, 7s. 20 Ladcott, 27s. 6d.
35 Wheal Zion, 12s. 6d. 40 Gawton, 15s. 1 Rosewarne.
40 Devon Buller, 12s. 6d. 50 Bedford Consols, £1.
100 Worthing, 4s. 3d.—3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,
has the following SHARES FOR SALE, or any part, at net prices:—

25 Angarraek Cons., 20s. 30 E. Rosewarne, 17s. 9d. 50 Redmoor, 7s.
5 Calstock Consols, £5½. 100 Great Alfred, £3½. 60 Rheidol United, 21s.
50 Catherine and Jane, 7s. 120 Great Caradon, 12s. 100 South Cuddra, 6s.
100 Calstock, 6s. 120 Hockworthy Bridge, 3s. 50 St. Day United, 19s.
90 Chollacott Cons., 1s. 6d. 20 Kelly Bray, 35s. 6d. 200 Times First, 9s. 6d. 3s.
20 Dev. Wh. Buller, 11s. 6d. 20 Lady Bertha, 24s. 6d. 30 Vale of Towry, 26s. 6d.
150 East Hender, 6s. 9d. 1 Providence, £24. 40 West Crinnis, £2.
40 East Providence, 21s. 50 Queen of Dart, 11s.

NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.
If you want a good and safe investment, and one that will pay well, buy shares
in the HOCKWORTHY BRIDGE COPPER MINE, at 5s. per share; this mine will prove one
of the richest mines in Devon. The cross-course lode of the Wheal Friendship passes
direct through the sett, and this mine has paid in dividends £304,064 on an outlay of
£64,000. They have a splendid lode 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; speci-
mens can be seen at my offices. The shares are well worth buying; every information
will be forwarded.

HENRY GOULD SHARP will be happy to receive any buying or selling orders, which
will be punctually attended to. The present time offers unusual facilities for invest-
ing in many sound, well-managed, and legitimate mines, which are certain to pay
the present purchasers large profits.

SHARES WANTED at net prices, or any part:—
20 Bull and Bass, 10s. 10 Nant and Penr., 22s. 6d. 20 Wheal Harriet, 15s.
20 East Rosewarne, 15s. 1 Wheal Basset, £230. 200 Redmoor, 5s. 6d.
40 East Wh. Russell, £7½. 50 Pedan-an-dres, 13s. 20 North Tavy, £2½.
10 Leant Consols, £1½. 60 Sordridge Consols, 31s. 10 Calstock Consols, £4½.
50 Lady Bertha, 24s. 10 Wheal Arthur, £2½. 10 Pendennis, £2½.

HENRY GOULD SHARP offers his services to ladies, gentlemen, and others having
spare capital to invest. He receives the earliest information relative to the latest
improvements in the mines, &c., consequently can give the best advice to those seek-
ing safe and profitable investments.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
100 Wheal Zion, 12s. 1 West Caradon, £117½. 10 Pendennis, £400½.
50 Tamar Consols, 22s. 9d. 1 South Caradon, £37½. 50 St. Day United, 30s. 3d.
10 North Carn Brea. 1 Alfred Consols, £12½. 5 Wheal Margery.
25 Kitty (St. Agnes), £4. 200 Wh. Emma (Ext.), 10s. 50 Great Howa, £1½.
5 Par Consols, £23. 10 North Frances, £11½. 1 Gram. & St. Aub., £119.
100 Gawton, 19s. 6d. 100 Sordridge Cons., £1½. 3 Ding Dong.
100 Worthing, 5s. 3d. 1 Devon Great Consols. 50 Wh. Harriet, 19s. 6d.
50 Kelly Bray, 35s. 6d. 20 East Providence, 21s. 500 Castell, 4s. 6d.
5 Wh. Trelawny, £24½. 100 Redmoor, 7s. 6d. 20 East Russell.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted prices,
FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.
5 Alfred Consols, £13½. 5 Par Consols, £230½. 5 West Basset, £26½.
25 Drake Walls, 45s. 50 Sordridge Cons., 32s. 6d. 10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes),
1 Gram. & St. Aubyn, £119½. 25 St. Day United, 19s. 6d. £3 18s. 6d.
5 Tamar Consols, 22s. 9d. 1 Wh. Margaret, £26½.
5 Herodfoot, £7½. 20 Tincroft, £4 6s. 3d. 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £46½.
10 Hingston Down, 26s. 6d. 30 Vale of Towry, 26s. 6d. 2 Wh. Trelawny, £24½.

NON-DIVIDEND.
100 Duke of Cornwall (an offer wanted). 5 North Croft, £24½. 10 Wh. Edward, £7 3s. 9d.
25 Devon Buller, 10s. 3d. 20 North Robert, £25½. 100 Wheal Glyn (an offer
10 East Wheal Russell. 5 North Frances, £10½. 20 Wheal Grenville, £1½.
10 Great Wh. Alfred, £25½. 100 Redmoor, 5s. 6d. 20 Wh. Harriet, 18s. 6d.
35 Kelly Bray, £1½. 5 South Carn Brea, £25½. 20 Wheal Ladcott, 26s. 6d.
25 Lady Bertha, 24s. 6d. 5 Tolvaaden, £7½. 24 Wheal Zion, 12s. 6d.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH
AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to
inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OP-
PORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character,
paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.
Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience
enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but
of those that are not.

MINING INVESTMENT.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,
5, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE beg to direct the attention of investors and speculators
to the undermentioned list of Dividend and good Progressive Mines. Although many
of them have considerably advanced in market value since the commencement of the
year, they are still well worth purchasing at the current market prices, either for
investment or speculation.

DIVIDEND MINES.
Devon Great Consols. Vale of Towry. West Caradon.
Great South Tregus. West Basset. Wheal Mary Ann.
Par Consols. Wheal Basset. South Wheal Frances.
South Caradon. St. Day United. Wheal Wrey.
Tincroft. Hingston Down Consols.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.
Great Howa United. Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bed.
Great Wheal Alfred. Catherine and Jane Con.
North Wheal Robert. Tolvaaden.
Wheal Edward. South Carn Brea.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE will be happy to afford reliable information respecting
mines; and will transact any business entrusted to them, either at net prices, or on
commission of 1½ per cent.—Dated March 5, 1858.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Bryntail, 35s. 9d. 20 Great Howa, 21s. 6d. 1 South Caradon, £395.
10 Bulling Down, 28s. 9d. 5 Hingston Down. £12 18s. 9d. 5 St. John del Rey,
20 Cash and Jane, 7s. 9d. 30 Hockworthy, 26s. 9d. 20 Tamar Consols, £21.
1 Okei Tor, 35s. 9d. 30 Kelly Bray, £1½. 1 Trelawny, £24½.
100 Catherine and Jane. 10 Leant Consols, £3½. 20 Trelawny, £24½.
30 Chollacott Cons., 1s. 10d. 50 Lady Bertha, 24s. 9d. 20 Vale of Towry, 26s. 9d.
30 Collis Mines, 2s. 10d. 10 North Trelawny. 5 Wh. Wrey, £4 18s. 9d.
50 Castell, 4s. 9d. 20 North Basset, £16½. 20 Wheal Cupid, 8s. 9d.
5 Drake Walls, 40s. 20 North Downs, 26s. 9d. 1 Wheal Margaret.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £487½. 20 Penryn, and E. Crinnis, 1s. 9d. 1 Wheal Mary Ann.
10 East Tamar. 20 Pedan-an-dres, 16s. 9d. 5 Wheal Edward, £7½.
10 E. Rosewarne, 16s. 9d. 5 West Basset, £29½. 5 Wheal Wrey, £4½.
10 West Wh. Rose, £7½. 10 Pendennis Cons., 56s. 6d. 10 Wheal Grenville.
1 Forest. 1 Rosewarne, £27½. 3 West Sharp Tor, £31.
1 Gram. & St. Aubyn, £115. 20 South Bog (Limited), 50 Wheal Margery, £10½.
5 Great Alfred, £25½. 20 Shropshire. 5 Willow Bank.
20 Garreg, 10s. 9d. 50 So. Condurow, 3s. 10d. 3 W. Providence, £2½.
10 Grenville, 31s. 9d.

When Mr. HERRON stated in the Mining Journal on the 9th January that money
would soon become a drug in the market, many thought him too sanguine; such,
however, is now the case, and the great difficulty with brokers at present is to find
shares to execute their orders in sound dividend and progressive mines. This should
not create surprise, for who would seek this description of stock to invest the proceeds
in Cornish, or lodge it on call with the joint-stock banks, to receive only 2 per
cent. When it is considered that two large channels of investment are no longer for
favourites with the public,—viz., railways and joint-stock banks,—it is fair to presume
that greater attention will be directed to British mines, as their merits are daily be-
coming more extensively known and better appreciated.

Mr. HERRON recommends the following Dividend Mines, which, on the average,
will pay 17 per cent.—West Seton, Vale of Towry, South Caradon, Devon Great Con.,
North Basset, West Basset, West Caradon, Graham and St. Aubyn, Drake Walls,
Tincroft, Wheal Margaret, and the following sound and Progressive Mines:—Wheal
Margery, Kelly Bray, North Downs, St. Aubyn and Grylla, Lewis, West Grenville.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, March 5, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. V.
C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various
foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to
inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquain-
tance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, to
obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any
other description of stock.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of
mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

1 South Frances, £240. 2 Trelawny, £10. 5 East Trefusis, £24½.
1 Wheal Basset, £235. 10 East Alfred, 41s. 3d. 5 North Levant, £23½.
15 Tincroft, £4½. 1 Rosewarne Unit, £31. 2 North Rosewarne, £25.
1 Carn Brea, £23½. 1 Margaret, £80. 5 Unity, £2½.
5 Alfred Consols, £12. 5 Great Wheal Busy, £5. 20 Dale Shares.
2 Par Consols, £21. 5 North Frances, £10½. 20 Leeds and St. Aubyn.
25 St. Day United, 21s. 10 Grenville, £130. 1 Levant, £180.
ex div. 10 Grenville, 31s. 1 Buller, £325.
1 United Mines. 50 So. Condurow, 4s. 6d. 1 East Russell, £7½.
5 Pendennis, £3. 50 West Grenville, 5s. 6d. 20 Harriet, 18s.
10 Kelly Bray, £2. 10 Stray Park, £4½. 5 Uuy, £25.
30 Vale of Towry, 25s. 6d. 25 East Rosewarne, £1½.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS in most of
the MINES named on the last page of this Journal; and will be happy to receive any
BUYING or SELLING ORDERS, which will be punctually attended to.
Commission 1½ per cent.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINING SHARE DEALER,
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING
ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES THE SURVEYING, VALUING, OR AGENCY
OF MINERAL PROPERTIES, THE WINNING, WORKING, OR VIEWING OF COL-
LIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him
with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt
attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testi-
monials of the highest character.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who
would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical
and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhonda, Pont-y-pridd.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations
or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon
the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability,
and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any
other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point
of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

BOCONOC AND GREY MARE IRON MINES, with MACHINERY, MATE-
RIALS, PLANT, and about 1000 tons of IRON ORE, FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street,
London, on Thursday, the 25th day of March, 1858, at One o'clock precisely, in One
Lot, and subject to such conditions as will be produced at the day of sale, ALL those
valuable MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as BOCONOC AND GREY MARE
IRON MINES, situate in the parishes of St. Wainow and Bradecote, Cornwall, to-
gether with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, IRON ORES (about
1000 tons), and PLANT, forming the whole of the property of the proprietors in,
upon, and belonging to the mines, comprising, amongst other things, ONE 30 in. cy-
linder PUMPING ENGINE, 100 feet stroke in the shaft; three boilers, 25 fms. 9 in.
pumps, 30 fms. 4 in. pumps, about 15 fms. wrought-iron air-pipes, three horse-whims,
60 fms. iron flat-rod, pulleys, stands, &c.; counting-house and fittings; smith's shop,
complete, with tools; a large quantity of iron; carpenter's shop; with all timber,
and other materials in the mine; stables, three labour horses, harness, carts, &c.,
with other articles too numerous to mention.

The mines are in a full state of working, and the materials are of the best descrip-
tion. The auctioneer particularly wishes to draw the attention of capitalists and
persons acquainted with mineral property to the above, as it is an opportunity which
seldom offers. The mines now actually producing large quantities of iron ore, and
being for sale only in consequence of the occupations of the present proprietors being
foreign to mining business, and unable to give the mines their personal attention. In
addition to the iron lodes, the copper lodes of Respyra and the Duke of Cornwall,
which are producing large quantities of copper ore, are supposed to run through this
sett. The mines being in actual work, and ore being raised, the same can be con-
tinued by the purchasers without a day's delay or hindrance.

The sett, which are extensive, about two miles on the course of the lodes, are held
under lease from Lady Grenville for 21 years from 1855, at a royalty of 1-15th for
copper, lead, and tin, and 9d. per ton for iron ore, and are situate about 2½ miles from
the quay at Lostwithiel.

For the convenience of the purchasers, approved bills at two, four, and six months,
will be taken for three-fourths or 75 per cent. of the purchase-money.

For further particulars and to view, application to be made to Mr. JOHN THOMAS,
the resident agent on the mines; and for further particulars and conditions, to the
auctioneer at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has FOR DISPOSAL a LIMITED NUMBER
OF SHARES in the CASTLEWARD LEAD MINE, which he can offer as a
very promising and safe speculation. A shaft has been sunk 10 fms., and levels driven
on two lodes,—5 fms. on one, and 17 fms. on the other,—from which 55 tons of lead
ore were sold, leaving good courses of ore in the bottoms and ends of the levels. An
engine is about to be erected, and upon the mine being forked or drained, returns of
lead ore can at once be made. Newtowards being the next mine, and having the
same lodes, has given about £80,000 profits, and still a dividend concern. Price per
(6000th) share, 6s. Company, limited liability.—Specimens of the ore and further
particulars to be seen and had at 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Those who seek safe and profitable investment,
free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market
prices of the day are for the most part governed by the supply and demand, and the
operations of speculators, without reference to the soundness or merits of the under-
taking. J. R. PIXS feels confident that mines afford a wider range for profit than
any other securities. J. R. PIXS could name many that are free from debt, have large
reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from £15 to £30 per cent. per annum.
Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 500 to 1000 per cent.; but
these kind of securities more than any other should be purchased only upon the most
reliable information, because there are shares upon the market of schemes called mines
quoted at fictitious prices, intrinsically worthless.

J. R. PIXS devotes special attention to mines, therefore can afford every infor-
mation to intending investors. Purchases and sales effected upon the best possible terms.
A daily price list forwarded on application to J. R. PIXS, 3, Finner's-court, Old
Broad-street, London.

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,
(For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas),
57, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER.
11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. FRANCIS R. BILL, CONTRACTORS' AND GENERAL
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.
32, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON, E.C.

CONTRACTOR for the SUPPLY of RAILWAY MATERIALS (every descrip-
tion). Estimates prepared. Agencies undertaken. ACCOUNTANTSHIP BUSINESS,
of all kinds performed under contract, whereby a considerable saving on the usual
cost may be effected.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.
MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the
outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining
matters.—Dated Feb. 26, 1858.

MR. HENRY WILLS, 17½, GEORGE STREET, PLYMOUTH,
MINING SHAREBROKER, HAS FOR SALE Par Consols, West Fowey,
Tolvaaden, Mary Ann, North Emma. Is a BUYER of North Tavy.

MR. WILLIAM BIRDSEY, of No. 4, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY,
CORNHILL, having had 30 years' experience as a MINING BROKER, can
with the greatest confidence recommend from ten to fifteen mines (both dividend and
progressive), which he considers during the present year will both repay the out-
lay. The depression which has existed during the last eight months is now happily
over, and any purchases to be made, the sooner done the better profitable results.
Mr. Birdsey will be happy to give every information, on application being made to
the above address.

MR. J. HOLLOW'S GENERAL MINING AGENCY OFFICES,
HAYLE, CORNWALL; AND AT
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TOLVADEN, NORTH TOLVADEN, PROVIDENCE MINES,
WHEAL MARGARET, AND MILL POOL MINE.—Parties having business
in any of the above can readily do so, either to BUY or SELL, by writing to
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DISPUTED MINERAL RIGHT—IMPORTANT JUDGEMENT.

KNIGHT, M.P., v. SCHNEIDER, M.P.—This cause came on in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, last week. It appears from the affidavits, that the plaintiff, F. W. Knight, Esq., M.P. for Worcester, discovered on his property, in Exmoor Forest, the outcrops of numerous veins of iron ore. They are supposed to be identical with those now being worked by the Ebbw Vale Company, in the Brendon Hills, to unite with the sea at Watchet a railway, called the West Somerset Mineral Railway, in the course of construction. The Exmoor iron mines were favourably reported on by Mr. William Llewellyn, mineral agent, of Pontypool, and the larger portion of them was finally let by him, in 1856, to the firm of Messrs. Schneider and Co., iron ore merchants, of Ulverston, in Lancashire. The interests of this company were so clearly opposed to the development of iron mines in Somersetshire, that very strict conditions were imposed upon them by Mr. Llewellyn, and they undertook to do large and specified works to develop the veins. A power of terminating the lease at the end of one year was accorded to them in the event of these works being completed within that time, and not otherwise. The facts of the case are so important, and so fully appear in the judgment, that we publish it entire:—

Mr. Cairns and Mr. Amphlett appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rolt, Mr. James, and Mr. Druce, for the defendant.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, without hearing the reply, said:—Mr. Cairns, I will trouble you as to this point, that has been argued the most fully, and which is the material point, upon the resistance to the agreement. I have had the advantage of exceedingly able arguments, especially this morning, from Mr. James, as well as from Mr. Druce; but it appears to me clear there is one point which, even if you assume everything else in the defendant's favour, would be quite fatal to his case—viz., that this alleged mistake was discovered in July; this being a mining case, no notice was given to the plaintiff of any intention on his part, on account of dis-covering the mistake, until October or November, of making any difference in the terms of the lease. The case stands thus:—Assuming it to be, as put by Mr. James this morning, that the case of mistake itself would be very questionable under the circumstances, and apprehend in these cases, when the Court gives assistance on the ground of mistake, you must look at all the surrounding circumstances, of which taking possession is a material ingredient. On that ground it would be doubtful whether relief could be given in the case of mistake of this peculiar description.

The case stands thus:—Assuming it to be, as put by Mr. James this morning, that there was anything of mining accident considered, on the contrary, "I anticipated nothing of that sort, and did not intend to provide against any ordinary mining accident; but what I say is, that taking the ground to be the ordinary common ground in a slate formation, no remarkable quantity of water occurring, and nothing out of the usual way to be anticipated, I formed my conclusion." That is perhaps the best way the defendant puts his case in that particular portion of his affidavit, where he refers to this alleged error. He says, "I wanted to have a year for my explorations, and wanting that year I was met on the other side by a counter stipulation, that I should have that privilege on certain terms, and I arrived at my data on which I assented to that stipulation thus:—I thought it was 200 feet deep at the most I had dug. I recollected that in Lancashire I had often excavated to the depth of 200 ft. from six to eight months, and therefore I concluded from those data that I should have ample time to construct the rest of the works—viz., the driving of the level across to the bed of the river within the extra four, five, or six months that might be requisite for that purpose after I had dug the shaft to the level of the water." That was the ground on which I assented to the stipulation. Now, we must look to the position of the parties at the right of the defendant to this exploratory period, and see how each was situated.

Mr. Knight, on his part was bound hand and foot by a lease of the whole of his property, had parted with the whole of his property, with the exception of those portions let to the Dowlais Iron Company and Mr. Anthony Hill, for a term of 45 years. Happen what might, he had no power of putting an end to that lease, except, of course, on breach of covenants when the lease should be executed; but then he was, with his whole property fettered, having a right, of course, to stipulate for the best terms he could get before he entered into an engagement of that description. On the one hand, Mr. Knight had in view this, the securing that his property would be fairly and properly worked, it being a new mineral property coming into the market; and, on the other hand, the defendants having a wish that they should have an ordinary period for making an experiment, to see whether the property was really worth working. Then, Mr. Knight had this additional apprehension, which I think may be assumed—indeed, it appears apparently on the face of the agreement, especially from the 37th clause, what his apprehensions were—that persons might get possession of the whole of his property for 45 years, and that they might not choose to work his property, and he might exclude the iron from the market altogether, as less he tied them down by very strict terms to compel them to work. Accordingly, he took two or three courses for the purpose of preventing that, under the direction of Mr. Llewellyn, his agent. He first reserved a heavy sleeping rent, which was not to occur till the second year, so far favouring the view of the defendant that he was to have the first year for explorations. Then, having taken this heavy rent, he had a stringent clause, the 37th, by which he said, "Work my mine or not, if you bring into the Welsh market your North of England ore, you shall either bring mine into the market or pay for it, just as if you had done so." Doubtless, it is a very stringent clause, but one that he thought necessary to insert, in order to protect his property. Still, there remained this danger:—"You talk of exploring, and say that you want time to explore. If you choose to do that you may; but it may answer your purpose equally well keeping my property in hand and doing nothing with it, to make a slight exploration of this property, such, at all events, as will not satisfy me, and to leave it at the end of the year, and to say the property is worth nothing. And then it might be said by others, here is the property blown on in the market: gentlemen of great experience from Lancashire have done their best for 45 years, they have found the whole thing a failure, and the property worthless." Therefore, Mr. Llewellyn says, "I must have a clause, that if you do throw this property up in the course of a year then shall be something done that will satisfy me that there has been a fair and bona fide exploration, and that may not be what you, or witnesses called by you, may say was a fair and bona fide exploration."

It was on this part of the case that I thought it was unnecessary to hear the evidence, because, assuming that the defendant produced 500 witnesses, or 5000 witnesses, to say "never was anything better done," say that Mr. Knight has a right to have exploration, and in the way he stipulated, and no other. He said, that is the way I wish to have it done, and it is of no use your telling me, he said, that in the world, that it is as well done any other way. My stipulation is in the 37th clause. The 25th clause is, you shall, under any circumstances, whether the ore be productive and of a marketable character or not, be at liberty to throw it up at the end of the first year, but subject to the 26th clause; and

Original Correspondence.

NEWCASTLE v. WELSH COALS.

SIR,—In your Journal of Saturday last is an excellent communication from Mr. Henry Poole, on the relative values of different kinds of coal reported upon by Prof. Walter R. Johnson to the Navy Department of the United States of America; from which report I have selected the constituent elements of five of the different coals operated upon, and which includes a sample from Newcastle:—

Analysis of Coals from	Per cent. of combustible vapour.	Per cent. of fixed carbon.	Per cent. of earthy residua.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	25.97	67.57	12.51	101.87
Cape Breton.....	29.91	67.97	2.49	99.48
Liverpool.....	39.96	54.90	4.62	99.48
Newcastle.....	35.93	57.90	5.40	99.23
Scotland.....	39.19	48.81	9.34	97.34

Now, it is generally admitted that those coals containing the largest amount of fixed carbon (and which you, about three weeks ago, in some observations on the subject in question, very properly, in my opinion, termed the steam equivalent in coals) are the best for raising steam (the local heat from the combustion of stone coal we will pass by for the present). If such be the case, which I imagine can be satisfactorily demonstrated, then the Welsh coals are, without a single exception, shown, by the following analysis of 18 samples, (not selected, but taken promiscuously from my analysis book), to be very much superior to the Newcastle coal experimented upon by Prof. Johnson:—

ANALYSIS OF COALS FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

Per cent. of combustible vapour.	Per cent. of fixed carbon.	Per cent. of earthy residua.	Per cent. of water.	Total.
Big Vein, Cwm Tillery.....	13.0	68.0	4.3	100
Elled Vein, ditto.....	13.0	68.0	4.3	100
Three-quarter Vein, ditto.....	14.0	63.0	5.0	100
Lowest Rieca Coal.....	16.0	63.0	5.0	100
Cwm Rhonda.....	14.0	65.25	3.75	100
Cwm Rhonda.....	8.0	76.0	4.0	100
Llyn.....	16.0	63.0	5.0	100
Rilad, Glyn.....	14.0	68.0	5.0	100
Old Coal, ditto.....	12.0	69.0	5.0	100
Biondare, Pontypool.....	16.4	62.0	10.0	100
Aberaman.....	4.0	90.0	2.0	100
Brithdir.....	12.0	70.0	5.0	100
Ynys-y-Plumb.....	30.0	68.0	2.0	100
Mr. G. Morris, Swansea.....	8.0	76.0	5.0	100
Forest of Dean, East.....	14.0	60.0	10.0	100
Mr. Powell, Aberdare.....	4.0	86.0	6.0	100
Ystalyfera.....	1.0	93.0	3.0	100

These 18 samples were analysed by myself in the course of the last 20 years, (the mode of doing so is fully explained at pages 41 to 44 of my *Treatise on Iron Metallurgy*, recently published), taken, as above stated, promiscuously from several hundreds of samples; and the whole of them contain more fixed carbon (the steam equivalent) than is shown by Prof. Johnson's analysis of Newcastle coal.

With respect to the elementary constituents of the coal recently experimented upon by Messrs. Longridge, Armstrong, and Richardson, in the Hartley district, (and by which it is attempted to prove that Newcastle coals are superior to those of Monmouthshire and South Wales to the extent of about 40 per cent.), nothing has yet transpired, at least I have neither heard nor seen anything about them; it remains, therefore, to be proved by better evidence than is yet before the public, that the reports of Sir H. De la Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfair, in favour of Welsh coals for steam navigation, "are based in error."

In Professor Johnson's Report to the Navy Department of the United States, it is said that 1 lb. of Newcastle coal evaporated 7.68 lbs. of water from initial temperature, equal to 8.66 lbs. from 212°. Now, this is very nearly the same effect from the combustion of 1 lb. of Welsh coal, in De la Beche and Playfair's investigations. Until, therefore, the Newcastle experiments are corroborated by an equal authority to that of Messrs. Longridge, Armstrong, and Richardson (whose science, talent, and experience, I by no means would presume to call in question), I think it quite premature to present such an *exparte* report to Parliament, or to the Lords of the Admiralty. There has been no hesitation in saying that the experiments of De la Beche and Playfair "were based in error."—a rather strong expression this upon the labours of men of acknowledged talent and experience. Perhaps there may, however, be ultimately found to have been some few mistakes—I will not call them "errors"—in making up the report of the Newcastle experiments. S. B. ROGERS.

Newport, Mon., March 1.

THE MINING SCHOOL.

SIR,—The period for which the Mining School was established in this county, by the subscriptions of a few gentlemen, having nearly expired, the question "To be, or not to be?" is again asked; and at a meeting of the subscribers held at Truro, on January 14 last, those present nobly responded in the affirmative, and again determined to use their influence, and to continue their subscriptions, in order that the school shall be carried on for a further three years. Copies of the report which was read at that meeting have been circulated, together with a resolution adopted unanimously, requesting those interested to subscribe in furtherance of this object: and who are more interested in the success of such an institution than Cornish miners, mine adventurers, mine agents, the working miner, and every one connected with mining? Is it not, therefore, time that the mining interest take the subject into their consideration, and determine that the school shall be established at once on a firm basis, and in such a manner as shall render it permanent, and extend its benefits to the working miner, as originally intended?

The present subscribers are, I believe, generally disinterested, save the interest they take in the welfare of the miner, and the improvement of education; but if unassisted, their exertions will probably cease, it may be soon, but most certainly at the expiration of a further three years. Will it not be better, then, that the miner unite with them now in the formation of this great work? There was never a better opportunity; Government is prepared to assist largely, through the "Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education," whenever assured that the school is an object of public interest. The Duke of Cornwall might be appealed to; and, no doubt, the hon. baronet who made that princely offer some years ago for a similar purpose would be delighted to see such an institution fairly established.

Copies of the report and resolutions above referred to should be inserted in the *Mining Journal*, and sent to the managers of the leading mines, who could easily bring the subject before the shareholders, and if one and all determine to put their shoulders to the wheel, and to assist in establishing an institution which shall be suitable to the requirements of the present age, Cornwall will soon be enabled to boast of its Mining Schools, as well as of its mines and miners.—March 4. A LOOKER-ON.

ON SOME MODES OF APPLYING ELECTRICITY TO USEFUL PURPOSES—CORROSION OF IRON PREVENTED.

SIR,—Many centuries have elapsed since the first faint traces of what we designate electricity were noticed in connection with the substance from which it derives its name; and it would almost appear as if, like a mighty and self-willed spirit, it was determined to submit only slowly and reluctantly to the commands of the magic wand of human ingenuity. For even at the present time, when man has succeeded in compelling it to fetch at his bidding the brilliant light of day from the depths of darkness, and to be the lightning-messenger for the conveyance of his thoughts across the vast distances of our globe, thus giving a most powerful and, as yet, unfathomable impetus to the advancement towards still greater perfection of human knowledge, and of the social organisation of mankind—it still keeps itself aloof from closer scrutiny, keeps itself wrapped up in a mystery that only permits us to infer—to guess, from observed results, the manner of its activity. We find it to pervade, more or less, all known substances; and whenever it makes its appearance in a stronger degree, it produces changes as sudden as they are startling. Taking the word in its most expanded sense, it is really with a kind of awe that there dawns upon us the idea of the extent of its power being, probably, as immense as the universe itself; but that awe is mingled with a sensation of delight when contemplating in imagination the countless benefits that will be conferred upon mankind by a kind of stranger enabling the same to become more and more familiar with the mysterious stranger—benefits akin to those that were conferred by the discovery of the Promethean spark; to which, indeed, the force itself is closely and mysteriously related. By what we do know of it, we may be justified in inferring that a closer and clearer knowledge of that force, of which magnetism and electricity constitute probably the only varying modes of expression, will furnish to man a kind of index that enables him to preserve, and enlist in his service, many other agencies and forces, to the very existence of which he may now be as yet insensible; and that thus, in the course of time, science may be advanced to an extent which to us, as Christians, would be alarming, if we did not know that

true wisdom, flowing from the same Great Source, could only tend more and more to prove and corroborate the truth of true religion.

In some short papers I purpose giving a few remarks in connection with the subject, trusting that they may occasionally convey some suggestions which, by meeting with a congenial spark in the mind of one or the other of your readers, might tend to produce some good.

There is an immense amount of valuable property, and of far more valuable human life, constantly being entrusted to the strength of iron ships, bridges (suspension and tubular), &c.; and although there may be found out a coating by which the iron may be effectually preserved against corrosion, still, it is almost impossible to prevent altogether that rusting would not occasionally come off here and there; and the least flaw in any one part may cause the destruction of the whole structure. But there are means by which iron may be most effectually preserved against corrosion, independent of any varnish or coating; and in instances where such means have been applied—for example, in the preservation of iron floodgates—the iron thus preserved looks, even after the lapse of years, as fresh as if it had just left the furnace. Chemists call that property "the passivity" of iron; though, methinks, that passivity is the result of an electric activity in the iron itself. One end of an iron bar may be immersed in nitric acid without being at all attacked by the same, provided either—1, the other end, or part of the same bar, is superficially oxidised by exposure for a few seconds to a flame; or by being dipped into concentrated acid and then washed with water; or, 2, by a piece of platinum being introduced into the acid, so as to be in contact with the iron; or, 3, by making the iron that is to be preserved the anode, or positive pole, of a galvanic battery, and introducing it into the acid, &c., after the cathode (negative pole) has been introduced into the same. Oxygen will evolve on the surface of the iron, without, however, in the least combining with the same. Iron may be made passive by being brought into contact with iron that is already passive.

The above well-known phenomena causes me now to remark, in the shape of a question, rather than a suggestion, the following:—If a given amount of electricity is required to render a given bulk of iron insensible to the attack of a strong acid, would not a less amount of the former suffice to protect most effectually the same quantity of the latter against, say, the comparatively feeble action of atmospheric influence, or of sea water? I think, indeed, that the question is well worthy a trial on a large scale, and that if those of your readers who know more about the subject than I do would try various modes of reaching the desired result, so as to ascertain the cheapest, they would probably arrive at results as highly satisfactory to themselves as beneficial to mankind. In an iron ship, for example, sea water may be employed in the galvanic battery (should dry batteries not suffice), and by some peculiar and approximate arrangement, the motion of the machinery itself might be caused to reinforce the electric current, by producing an amount of frictional electricity.

March 2.

G. JUL. GUNTHER.

COST-BOOK MINES—ACTIONS FOR CALLS.

SIR,—With reference to the communication of "An Indignant Secretary," which appeared in your last week's Journal, I wish to make a few observations, especially to that part of it which states that, "after such a decision, I suppose you will neither continue your usual complimentary remarks upon the Prize Essay of T. Tapping Esq., nor yet attempt to palm that work upon the public as a guide (!) to the legal construction of cost-book associations." Now, Sir, I do not wish to be thought the apologist for, or the champion of, that gentleman, as I believe he is well able to protect himself; but I do think that "An Indignant Secretary" is quite at fault when he seeks to connect the Prize Essay with the decisions in Hyatt v. Parker and Hyatt v. Evans. So far as I know, which knowledge is confirmed by enquiries, Mr. Tapping had nothing to do with the rules of the East Birk Tor Tin Mine, nor had they anything to do with his book; for Mr. Tapping was not consulted on them, and they were passed in 1853, before his book was published. If these be the facts, and I believe they are, it is difficult to see why "An Indignant Secretary" has thus attacked Mr. Tapping and his book. Perhaps his ungenerous remarks are gratuitous; but, perhaps, they were suggested by the fact that Mr. Tapping, instead of supporting the company, was retained to argue against it, and demolish the rule, in which, no doubt, he has succeeded.

One remark more, as to the Prize Essay, and I have done. Your correspondent's observation upon the value of that work being in direct opposition to the decision of the learned gentlemen who pronounced for it, among whom was Mr. Collier, Q.C., leaves you quite at liberty to exercise your sound discretion as to adopting either their opinion of it or that of "An Indignant Secretary." Your correspondent enquired whether he has any remedy for non-payment of calls? or whether the law would say his right was not affected? These questions were fully answered in your Journal for Feb. 20; but as that paper may not be ready to the aid of an "An Indignant Secretary," I beg to state that he has no remedy of law for the payment of calls, notwithstanding Mr. Wordsworth and others have, as in the cases under discussion, inserted a rule to that effect. He has, however, a remedy in equity, no doubt expensive and tedious; but nevertheless a remedy. Further, the law would not enquire or ascertain in such a case whether your correspondent's right was or was not affected; but equity would decree according to the ultimate result of the mine accounts.

The way (in the words of your correspondent) to remedy the present ambiguous and disgraceful state of the law, and to avoid its evils, is for him to register his company under the Joint-Stock Acts; which done, his company may successfully sue defaulting shareholders at law, without incurring the difficulties raised in Hyatt v. Parker and Hyatt v. Evans. If, however, in those cases Mr. Tapping's book had been followed, the present lamentable position of their pursuer would not have happened, and "An Indignant Secretary" would have been saved from the reproach of a hasty and unkind letter.

AN INDIGNANT SHAREHOLDER.

GEOLOGY AND MINING.

SIR,—It was but natural to expect that the author of the papers "On Geology and Mining" would make it his principal aim to bring before your readers the mutual relations which exist between Mining and Geology, and to point out in what respects and to what extent those theories in the Science of Geology which have been, or are supposed to have been, established as truths are applicable to and useful in the practice of Mining; in fact, I had hoped that the author, perhaps by the addition of some original ideas of his own, would throw some new light upon those relations; and was rather disappointed when finding him, in his third paper, still occupied in reviewing an antiquated controversy, criticising mottoes, digging up a fossil Neptunist, and collecting, from various geological treatises, the well-known arguments that have been advanced in favour of igneous theories in spite of his drawing "any intention," &c., he evidently burns to break a lance with somebody, if he can find one.

Luckily for the advancement of science, there are, and I hope always will be, men who venture to think that man does not as yet possess a thorough and perfect knowledge of all the agencies and forces of Nature, and that his mind has not yet grasped the mystery of Creation, and who are hence led to adopt the slow and tedious, but sure way of practical investigation and sound clear reasoning. Notwithstanding the "most popular hypothesis" possesses the great attraction of making the study of geology very easy, by enabling its worshippers to shelve the phenomena of everything in Geology, and which appears difficult to explain, amongst the realities of geology. Let us hope that your correspondent, in his next paper, will commence to write something on Geology and Mining.—March 3. JULIUS.

MINING SPECULATION—WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.

SIR,—The recent rise in the standard has led to active enquiries for shares in the Cornish and Devonshire mines. So long as these enquiries are accompanied by, or founded on, bona fide representations, I congratulate those who, getting the earliest information, are thereby enabled either to act for themselves, or to advise their customers accordingly. But when false reports are industriously circulated, for the sole purpose of influencing the market, it becomes the duty of every honest man to expose and condemn such nefarious practices, as it is this very abuse which detests so many capitalists from investing more largely in mining adventures, to the manifold injury of the mining interest generally.

A certain individual has recently addressed letters to many adventurers in the above district (one of which, signed W. H. Prosser, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, I beg to enclose), "recommending them to sell their shares, as the mine generally is looking very poor; also new and expensive machinery must be erected—present price, 31l. to 32l." It is worthy of remark that these letters were addressed to adventurers residing in the country, or who were not supposed to be sufficiently well acquainted with the true position of the adventure.

It is not my intention to examine whether these letters have originated from the party who has signed the same, or from some other agent behind the scenes, but, be it as it may, their purport is altogether enough for a child to read it through. All I have to say is that the letters are entirely untrue, and that the mine is in a very sound position. One of the members of the committee has just returned from the mine, where he spent 10 days consecutively, both underground and at surface, in going minutely into the accounts and the various operations; I can, therefore, give you an unvarnished report of the concern.

The sinking of the flat-rod shaft under the 95 ft. level is now resumed in easier ground than hitherto. The lode in the 95 ft. level, east of this shaft, has been discovered by the cross-course. From the appearance of the level above, we were led to expect that we should have met long ore this rich bunch of ore; but the cross-course, which was only 1 ft. wide in the 85 ft. level, has considerably increased in size, and is here 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, an intrusion of which into the lode seems to have thrown back the ore further east. I am happy to say, however, that the end is now assuming a more favourable appearance, the hard spar wearing out by degrees, and giving way to blue peach and mundie, with occasional stones of very good ore, and the ground getting easier for driving. We are yet 4 to 5 fms. behind No. 5 winze, sinking under the 85 east, where the lode presents a branch of rich ore for the whole length of the winze, which confirms the impression that we are approaching the lode in the level above. The 85 ft. west of flat-rod shaft, has been suspended, on account of a great increase of water; the end is exceedingly promising, and will be resumed in about a month. The 85 east has gone through a good course of ore, and the stopes in the back have been set on tribute to eight men, at 6s. 6d. and 8s. 1d. In the 75 west the lode has been split into two branches, which, however, will soon be united again, when the lode will, no doubt, resume its former productiveness, worth now 5l. per fm. The 65 west is driving in a very fine course of ore, worth 12l. to 15l. per fm.; the end is very wet, which is considered a very good indication of a large body of ore further on; the back of this level has been and is still very productive. The 55 west, which had long been suspended in consequence of bad air, is now resumed—ground easy, and quite out of the clouds, driven at 5l. per fm. The agents have a very good opinion of this level. We have throughout the mine 13 pitches working by 44 men, at tributes varying from 6s. 6d. to 12s. 1d., and producing fair quantities of ore, with reserves amounting to no less than 7000l. to 8000l.

I come now to a very important point in our operations. The former workers drove all their levels down to the 55 on a north lode, which must have been very productive; the ground is entirely taken away. In the 55 ft. level, 15 fms. west of old sam-shaft, finding the lode poor they suspended it, and put out a cross-cut, which in 6 fms. driving intersected a south lode. They then drove a level east and west on this south lode, also productive, and which has been continued by the present adventurers. In sinking the western or flat-rod shaft, at 35 fms. from surface a lode went through the shaft, underlying north about 3 ft. in a fm. Scarcely anything was done on this lode, which at this depth was poor; but the shaft was continued on the perpendicular, and at 55 fms. from surface intersected the before-mentioned south lode, upon which the level driving from the east was extended further west into Mellor. The flat-rod shaft was subsequently sunk to a 95 ft. level, and all the levels were driven east and west upon the south lode, which in this manner became the main lode of this mine. Later, in driving the 95 ft. level east, the agents observed numerous branches of rich ore dropping off north out of the lode. This circumstance forcibly drew their attention to the fact that all these branches might be dropping as feeders into the north lode, which was lost sight of, as above mentioned, in the 55 ft. level.

THE PATENT LAW—REDUCTION OF FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As you have always done so much to promote Patent Law reform, I trust you will be able to find a place in your columns for the accompanying petition to Parliament, which has been prepared by the National Patent Law Amendment Association, and which lies for signature at my office, in Bucklersbury, and also at Mr. Campin's office, in the Strand. W. H. FULLER.

2, Bucklersbury, March 3. Sec. of National Patent Law Amendment Association.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS, &c., OR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned members and subscribers of the National Patent Law Amendment Association sheweth.

That your petitioners, whilst gratefully acknowledging the benefits conferred by the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, do yet most respectfully submit that the said Act fails to meet all those reasonable requirements demanded by social and industrial progress.

That amongst the short-comings of the Act of 1852 is the fact that it requires every patent which is kept up for the full term of 14 years to have paid thereon a Government duty of 100l. at the end of 175l., 200l. on granting the patent, 50l. at the expiration of the third, and 100l. at the expiration of the seventh year.

That although none of the 100l. payments have yet fallen due, the official reports of the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions for the first four years and a quarter (to the end of 1856) show a surplus of 13,678l. 11s. 2d., after payment of all expenses and compensations, and a sum of 51,785l. to the revenue in the shape of stamp duties, which large surplus will in future be very much increased, seeing that during the above period a considerable outlay has been incurred for printing and publishing a complete series of all the specifications of patents taken out under the old law—from the year 1711—which, of course, will not occur again. And your petitioners are of opinion, after careful calculation, that if the present payments were reduced to less than one-half, there would still be a large surplus accruing, after liquidation of all expenses and stamp duties, according to the present rate of 35l. on each patent, amounting in all to upwards of 100,000l., which is much greater than the amount received under the old law; whilst the reduced payments would be amply sufficient to prevent the continuance of useless or unsuccessful patents beyond the third and seventh years.

That your petitioners respectfully submit that for the Government of the country to treat the Patent Office as a source of financial gain to the public revenue is a most erroneous policy, seeing that the professed object in granting letters patent for inventions is to offer legitimate inducement for the production and practical development of new inventions; whereas, owing to the present high rate of charges on letters patent, many inventors are unable to avail themselves of the inducement offered, and many, after patents have been obtained, compelled to abandon them, owing to their inability to pay the third and seventh years' deferred payments, and not on account of the unsuccessfulness of their inventions. And your petitioners would submit that, should the Patent Office be treated as a means at the disposal of Government, to enable them to grant pensions and allowances to needy inventors and patentees as is now done to artists and authors of literary works.

That your petitioners further desire to have legally established the right, when necessary, of renewing the term of provisional protection, the reduction of the cost, and the better regulation of oppositions to patents; and the organisation of some system for facilitating the extension of British patent rights to the colonies.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray—

1. That a large reduction of Government dues on patents be effected; a reduction, for instance, to 12l. 10s. for the first cost, and 25l. for each of the deferred payments.
2. That any surplus funds at the disposal of the Patent Office be considered as a means for providing pensions and allowances to inventors.
3. That the right of renewing provisional protection be recognised, oppositions to patents reduced in cost, and the mode of procedure regulated; also that the system of granting patents for the colonies be taken into consideration.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

* * TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, clearly and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 6s.

They likewise considered it likely that the lode which went through the flat-roof shaft 35 fms. from surface, and has never been seen since, might be a continuation of the same lode. They deemed it, therefore, advisable to put out two cross-cuts north—one from the 55 and one from the 95—into the north lode; these cross-cuts are now being driven actively—one of them in the 95 on the cross-course, the other in easy kilaas, and both at 40 lba. per fm. According to its underlie, it is expected that the lode will be intersected in about 10 or 12 fms. driving, and from three to four months' time; we shall, therefore, soon have an entirely new mine from bottom to surface for 115 fms. in length, and if the new lode proves as productive in depth as it did in the 55 and upwards, we shall have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

Our present sampling, 128 tons, shows seemingly a great falling off in its returns. But I beg to observe that owing to several breakages in our flat-rods, which have, however, been immediately repaired, we have not been able to haul up in time all the ore which has been broken in the past month. There are now lying in the 85 fm. level about 400 kibbles of stuff, which will produce 40 to 50 tons of good ore, all belonging to the owners, and will be included in our next sampling.

In addition to this fact, I beg to inform you that we have recently adopted a very different system of dressing our ore, which with a smaller quantity will give us a higher produce. We expect, for instance, that the present sampling of 128 tons will bring us nearly as much money as our last, which amounted to 190 tons. Besides, there are on the floors from 25 to 30 tons of jack, and 2 to 3 tons of silver-lead ore, which will bring in nearly 1000, and will be sold shortly.

Now for the machinery which is said to be wanted. Some time since the idea was entertained of putting up a steam-whim for hauling and crushing, but since the resignation of our late purser and manager the committee have directed their attention to the better management of our water-power; and I am happy to say that by extending our water pool, and with a most inexpensive alteration in our launders, we shall be enabled to process entirely with steam, which at least until we meet with a rich course of ore will pay for it, instead of the alternative.

I am afraid that I have already trespassed too long upon your valuable columns, but I cannot refrain from adding a few lines more, to impart to you as well as to our distant shareholders, and other parties interested, the discovery which has just been made at surface, entirely unknown hitherto in our set. This lode is a counter, bearing 20° north of west and south of east, underlying north about 2 ft. in a fathom. The south wall rides on the back of the elvan, which has produced the rich ores of the Alfred district, and the north wall in beautiful soft kilaas. A shaft is being sunk upon it with all dispatch, and the lode improves as it goes down, now about 5 ft. wide, with well-defined walls, and a gossan which has been declared by all the captains and miners who have seen it to be as fine as ever they saw. In the Alfred district, a lode with a good gossan on the back has never been known to fall in depth. At 3 fms. from surface this lode already produces rich yellow ore in the gossan. Should this counter lode (an entirely new feature in the Alfred district) prove as rich as other counters have done in the Camborne district, and our other prospects continue as we expect, we shall have no occasion to regret the unworthy attack to which I here reply.

38, New Broad-street, March 3.

JOHN CHANDLER, Purser.

WEST DOLCOATH MINE.

Sir,—Seeing a notice in your last Journal, stating that this mine, which has remained dormant for nearly 40 years, is about to be worked by a spirited London proprietor, I beg permission to occupy a small space to state my opinion as to what the result will be of a fair trial of that mine. Miners, who from a long course of observation are the best qualified to speak on mining symptoms, have been accustomed to look at certain geological characteristics as essential to success, although sometimes they may be deceived. One important essential is a good district or locality. They are inclined to the belief that if one or more good mines are found anywhere, it is likely that other rich mines may be opened in the neighbourhood thereof. Now, in this respect West Dolcoath stands before us in a favourable aspect, having at the east Carn Barn, which has yielded a profit of about 400,000; Tinfort, which has yielded about 300,000; Cock's Kitchen, about the same amount; Dolcoath, which has yielded about 400,000; profit, and Stray Park, which has yielded a large profit. At the west of West Dolcoath lies Rosewarne United, which has given good returns; Relatian Mine, which yielded 150,000; worth of copper ore; Herland Mine, which yielded about 400,000; worth of copper and 50,000; worth of silver; Alfred Concess, which has yielded immense profits, and still continues to do so; and Great Wheal Alfred, which also gave large profits to former workers.

Miners regard elvan courses running parallel with lodes as a good indication of metallic wealth, inasmuch as lodes so circumstanced are usually productive. In respect of West Dolcoath, I may say that in this particular it is unsurpassed. There are several elvan courses within and near the mine, one of which passes into the mine from all the rich mines before mentioned; therefore, if any favourable inference can be drawn from this geological fact, I may state that the prospects of West Dolcoath are good. In a future letter I will give some particulars respecting the lodes in this mine.—Camborne, March 4.

AN AGENT.

COAL MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.

Sir,—The complaints from capitalists who embark in mines are, you must admit, far more frequent than they should be; and I think the majority arise more from want of care on the part of the speculators themselves than from any other cause. A case was heard at the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court, a few days since, which fully proves that where there is good management a company can accomplish that which individuals cannot. A coal-mining company, which has been in existence since 1848, and which some 40,000, or 50,000, had been expended, having exhausted the means at the command of the individuals owning the royalty, was offered to a party of London gentlemen, to form a company for working it, for 39,000, the original holders having claims against them for rather more than that amount. Every viewer who has inspected the property reports most favourably upon its prospects, but, like many mineral properties, a large sum of money is required for developing it. The high price of money at the time the concern was offered in the London market alone prevented the company being properly formed, and the consequence is that the holders of the colliery have been compelled to close bankruptcy.

A detailed description of the colliery, and abstracts of the reports made upon it, appeared some time since in your Journal; and I am convinced that anyone reading these reports, and considering the work that has already been done, will admit that the project was not at all likely to have turned out as so many colliery companies have—a ruinous speculation. No doubt the improvement in the money market, and the increased confidence of the public generally in mines, both coal and metallic, will induce the projectors again to offer it on the London market, and I trust it will not be again necessary to abandon the work for want of money. Let capitalists look more carefully to British mining, and place less confidence in foreign mines, and the complaints to which I have referred will be almost unheard of.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 1.

Mr. James Crooks sends us his usual weekly review, as follows:—

"Business in British mining stocks has relaxed into quietude," is the apt definition of the market by the *Daily News* of Thursday. It is, however, difficult to state facts than to discover, or reason upon, causes; and for ourselves we confess to not being able satisfactorily to account for the reaction which has so suddenly and unexpectedly occurred in arrest of a naturally upward movement in shares, in the face of a plenitude and cheapness of money almost unprecedented. Whether we look for one of the causes in the parliamentary interregnum, and, therefore, as indicating mistrust in the new Administration, or for another in pending loans, there does not appear to the writer to be sufficient cause for the change, and it is possibly to be attributed almost wholly to a reaction arising out of the business world, from parties realising at high prices the purchases made two months since, and which, if not so severely stated, give an average profit of 25 to 30 per cent. Assuming this view to be near the reality, or as having a close affinity to it, it is evident that the depression is but temporary, and that, for buyers, the market is not only in a perfectly sound condition generally, but offers again one of the most favourable opportunities for investment in first-rate dividend and progressive mines—and those only. The reaction alluded to having spread over most of the dividend-paying concerns, it is unnecessary to particularise them; but of others—such as Wheal Edward, East Wheal Russell, (Glenfing), Alfred Vale of Towy, the depression is not easily accounted for, and certainly not at all on the merits of any of these mines, do no allowance being made for the changes (oftentimes sudden) which must and do continually occur in all mining property. In a candid retrospect, however, which the present prospect to be, it is necessary (chiefly because the *bona fides* of all mines recommended by the writer indirectly affects the progress of business) to allude to the serious dissatisfaction expressed by late purchasers of St. Day United Mines, at the exhibition of accounts, and the declaration of a dividend of 1s. per share from workings—terminating in August—when the subsequent four months' finance, under the heads of "sundry liabilities," appear very wantonly in the nature of a black to the uninitiated in mining accounts. Doubtless, however, the talented management of the mine (which is at present, and has always been, domiciled in Cornwall) will clear up any apparent anomalies, to the satisfaction of shareholders in general, and of provincial ones in particular, who are precluded from making personal enquiries. In this latter hope, the writer only makes allusion to letters he has received from several of his friends, seeking for information as to the real financial position of the concern. The Vale of Towy, although reduced in price, are doubtless perfectly sound shares. Catherine and Alfred, which has been advanced to 4s. 15s. per share, or about a 5s. dividend at the next meeting, to be held this month. East Wheal Russell, Lady Bertha, East Wheal Alfred, Sortridge Consols, Redmoor, Wheal Trevelyan, Par Consols, Buller and Bassett United, Okel Tor, Trevelyan, Carvath, Rosewarne Consols, Wheal Herod, Holmbush, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Castell (limited), Calstock Consols, Herodfoot, Porthkellis, and many others, at almost nominal rates, may, the writer sincerely thinks, be bought at present prices. North Tavy is ranked as a good speculative mine, and it should not be forgotten that Virtuous Tavy is considered as in possession of the identical tin lode which has brought North Tavy into such prominent notice. Later accounts from the former mine show that active measures have been commenced by the management to develop the said lode—not only in the Wheal Bedford portion of the set, but in the old Virtuous Lady ground, which already possesses a strong and rich copper lode, of itself sufficient to recommend attention on the part of the most careful speculator.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke communicate the following remarks:—

The market, on the whole, has not been quite so active this week, and prices have ruled lower for several of the mines that are most currently dealt in. We believe that the present dullness extends to other than the mining market, and may be attributed in a great measure to the severe weather now prevailing. With the advance in the season a more extensive business may be anticipated; and to those parties who have capital to invest the present temporary lull in the market affords a favourable opportunity. The advantages of investing in British mines must be apparent to all who study the matter, as no other property is subject to be so enhanced in intrinsic value in the same period. We may instance East Wheal Russell: in the early part of last year the shares in this mine were valueless; but, by persevering in the operations at the mine, a very valuable piece of ore ground has been discovered, worth in some places 2000 lba. per fm., and the share advanced to 4s. 15s. per share, or about 35,000 lba. for the mine; but, in sympathy with the general dullness, they have receded to 7½ to 10½. It will be remembered that in our former remarks we strongly recommended this mine when the price was about 3½ per share. If the present splendid course of ore holds down to the 85, of which there is not much doubt, the shares must go still higher. Another extraordinary advance in market value of a mine may be instance in North Tavy. A few months only have elapsed since the shares were freely offered at 2s. per share, since which period a call of 2s. 6d. has been made, and at the present time the shares are in good demand at 2½ to 3; and even at this price holders are not anxious to sell. We may here state that this great advance has been occasioned by an important discovery of tin, which was left untouched by the former parties who worked the mine. According to the statements of the agents of the company, large profits are expected to be made from this discovery alone. In consequence of the importance attached to this deposit of tin, Virtuous Lady and Wheal Bedford shares have been in good request, as the North Tavy lode, where it is now so productive, runs into the latter set, and is only a short distance from the boundary. We learn that the Wheal Bedford Company are now contending in search of the North

Tavy valuable lode in their set, as they have about 100 fms. on its course; and in Virtuous Lady Mine there is upwards of a mile in the same direction. We make the former remarks on the mines named as showing the chances of, we may say, a fortunate being made a small outlay in British mines. Railways, bank shares, &c., do not certainly contain the same elements of success, while they are subject to great fluctuations, arising from various causes. The public are beginning to be alive to the advantages offered by good mining property, if we may judge from the immense number of shareholders as shown by the share lists of the different companies. To those having small incomes no investment would give them such an interest for their money as Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Par Consols, West Basset, Vale of Towy, or Great South Towy; all these are good mines, paying 15½ to 20 per cent., and we have reason to believe there would be no risk in buying into either of them.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

COAL MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Monday.

Mr. G. F. ELAND in the chair.

After the SECRETARY (Mr. Jeffrey) had read the notice convening the meeting, THE CHAIRMAN stated he regretted that there was such a small attendance of shareholders at a general meeting; no doubt the inclemency of the weather had prevented many of the proprietors from coming. They would observe from the report that they were progressing favourably, though slowly; he trusted that at their next meeting they would have a still more cheering account to render. The engine and machinery had been found to be in good working order. They had, however, Mr. Glandville's contract to provide for, as well as his account of expenses to consider. The secretary would now read the report of Capt. Champion to them:—

The engine-shaft is sunk at surface 20 fms. 3 feet; the ground in the bottom of the shaft is composed of elvan, with spots of lead and copper ore. The waste of engine-shaft produces good stones of lead and copper ore, but the water being so quick I thought it most advisable, until the shaft is down, and a level driven on the lode to unwater the waste, to put the men to stop the back of the level, between the engine-shaft east and the east shaft, which is 8 fms. long, and producing good bunches of lead ore dipping east, varying from ½ to 1 ton of ore per fm. I would recommend, as soon as the engine-shaft is down, that a level should at once be driven to unwater the east shaft, from which, I am informed, there is a level driven several fathoms east on a good lode, productive for silver-lead ore, and not any taken away from the back; and from the appearance of the lode in the level east of the engine-shaft, and by the dip of the ore, my decided opinion is that the most productive part is going east. To sink the engine-shaft 2 fms. deeper, and drive levels under the waste west and the shaft east, will take about four months. We have about 8 tons of lead ore at surface to dress, and calculate to sample at the end of three months, from the present prospects, about 20 tons of good silver-lead ore. The monthly cost, including merchants' bills for the next three months, will be about 1300 lba. per month.

Mr. Wilson thought they had a good mine. The report appeared very encouraging, but he wished to see operations more energetically carried out.

The following statement of accounts for two months, ending with cost for January, were then submitted:—

Balance from last audit	£315 5 4
Costs and merchants' bills	339 9 1
Sundry other charges	139 2 0 = £793 17 2
Call of 3s. per share	£490 10 0
Less not received	125 19 9 = £364 11 0
Arrears, &c., received	67 10 0 = 432 1 0
Balance against the mine	£361 16 3

The balance of liabilities over assets was 195 lba. 4d.

The report and accounts being adopted, it was resolved that certain shares should be restored to those parties who had paid their calls.

Mr. Wilson said the next thing they had to provide was the current expenses. There was the necessity of making a call for the next two months; he would, therefore, propose that this should be 4s. per share.

This being agreed to, it was resolved that a meeting should be shortly held, in order to forfeit all shares on which the call of 3s. per share should remain unpaid, as well as to discuss Mr. Glandville's claim, and the future consideration of the accounts.

Messrs. Charles Smith, Thomas Boorman, George Francis Eland, Alfred Gosslett, and Edward J. Wilson, were elected a committee of management; and Mr. Thomas Boorman requested to act as auditor.

WHEAL CONSTANCE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin-friars, on Thursday.

Mr. W. A. COOMES in the chair.

Mr. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the committee:—

Since the last meeting our attention has been directed to the large lode discovered, and mentioned in the last report. A convenient spot was selected to sink a new engine-shaft, and also to search for other lodes. The new shaft was first sunk 18 fms., and then a cross-cut driven to cut the large lode, after which we drove on its course and cut two north and south lodes, which are dipping towards each other, and at no great depth will form a junction of importance, and as they both cross the large counter, it is a point of great importance to reach the meeting of the three lodes. In sinking the engine-shaft three east and west lodes were discovered, all of which also cross the large counter lode. It seems our engine-shaft is going down in a perfect cluster of lodes—two north and south lodes, three east and west, and the great counter, six lodes crossing each other, all highly mineralised, and of the most promising character. The lead on the table came from the great counter lode, in a waste sunk 2 fathoms under the 18, and is very fine for the depth; judging from the improvement in the 2 fathoms sunk, we may expect a good lode when the 3 fm. level is reached, and the lode opened on. It must be apparent to all, that with such a number of lodes, and in consequence thereof we are preparing a small lift of pumps to be worked with flat-rods from our present engine; our object being first to sink to the 30, and then open up levels on the different lodes cut in the 18, some of which are running in a north and south direction, and others east and west, in beautiful strata, highly indicative of producing ore, specimens of ore broken from the lode may be seen at the Penhalow Moor, on a lode for 40 fms., and find it a speculation of a kindly character. We intend driving for 100 fms. or more farther, the ground is easy for driving, and about that point we shall probably intersect some other north and south lodes, which we hope to prove remunerative. To carry out these objects I consider it necessary to make a call of 12 per share, to be paid in two instalments, one-half to be immediately, and the other half May 4.

The report of Capt. Puckey was next read, as follows:—

March 1.—Since our last audit we have confined our operations principally on the great south lode, and in my last, in doing which we find the greatest portion of the water has left us, and suppose it to be drained by the South Cargill lode. We also discovered other lodes near that spot, and have sunk and driven in the 18, below surface (drained by manual power), 60 fms. on the great south lode; we found it to be of that nature which apparently warranted a certainty of a good and profitable lode below; this induced us to stop all driving in the 18, and to commence sinking the engine-shaft to the 30. The shaft is now 20 fms. deep; and somewhere about halfway between this and the 30 we shall intersect the lode, where it is probable that we may meet with some little water, and in consequence thereof we are preparing a small lift of pumps to be worked with flat-rods from our present engine; our object being first to sink to the 30, and then open up levels on the different lodes cut in the 18, some of which are running in a north and south direction, and others east and west, in beautiful strata, highly indicative of producing ore, specimens of ore broken from the lode may be seen at the Penhalow Moor, on a lode for 40 fms., and find it a speculation of a kindly character. We intend driving for 100 fms. or more farther, the ground is easy for driving, and about that point we shall probably intersect some other north and south lodes, which we hope to prove remunerative. To carry out these objects I consider it necessary to make a call of 12 per share, to be paid in two instalments, one-half to be immediately, and the other half May 4.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£34 0 9
Calls received	823 0 0 = £857 0 9
Mine cost, May to Dec.	£395 17 5
Merchants' bills	219 10 0
Sundry bills	34 12 5 = 819 13 8
Balance against adventurers	£7 2 1

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a call of 12s. 6d. per share made. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., in the chair. Mr. DOCKES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the accounts, an abstract of which have appeared in the *Mining Journal*, were taken as read. The following report was then read:—

On issuing to the shareholders in January last the usual half-yearly statement of the financial position of the company, the directors decided not to convene the shareholders at that time, in the expectation that they would soon receive a special report from the principal superintendent at the mines to be submitted to the present general meeting. The circumstances which gave rise to this was the unexpected receipt of a letter, dated Oct. 23, addressed to the board by Capt. Simmons, in which he gave such an unfavourable opinion of the Ermitano Mines, as to render it necessary, in December last, to bring Capt. Simmons's letter to the special consideration of the superintendent, and requesting him to collect the best information he could upon the lode, the plan of operations, and the costs of carrying on the works. This was done with a view to ascertain his opinion whether or not better results than those lately obtained could be looked for. The letter which the last mail brought from Mr. Morris, our superintendent, states that he expects to have the information asked for completed to remit by the next or an early opportunity. Since the date of that discouraging letter from Capt. Simmons, several occurrences have happened to give a more favourable aspect to the company's affairs. The mine has decidedly improved. The costs have been materially reduced, and a new lode of much promise has lately been yielding some good ore. In addition to this, the price of copper ore has considerably advanced, and some sales of ore of low quality have been made.

The audited statement of the operations for the half-year ending August 31 last, shows an expenditure of 10,360 lba. 19s. 5d. The returns for the corresponding period are 500 tons of ore and 21 tons of precipitate. The unrealised portion thereof consisted of 248 tons of ore and 13 tons of precipitate, shipped in December last on board the barque *Lady Prudhoe*, which is taken into the account as an estimated net proceed of 3133 lba. 12s. 10d., which makes the total of receipts 6464 lba. 8s. 4d. Since the beginning of September last the operations have been carried on upon a reduced scale of expenditure. Upon the new lode at Isabelita shaft levels have been opened at 10, 22, and 32 fathoms deep; all are yielding ore of good quality, and the ore is easily extracted and cleaned at less cost than formerly. The four months' costs to December 31 last will not, at the present price of copper, be much in excess of the returns. The sale of two cargoes of low produce ore for shipment to the United States has been some aid to the returns, and it is expected that, with a reduced charge for transport by the railway from the mines, and of the export duty upon these ores of low quality, they may be turned to good account.

In conclusion, the board consider that the prospects of the mine latterly have been improving. The lode of this district, however, are fluctuating in their character, having frequent heaves and slides; and our newly-discovered lode is not fully worked owing to the great scarcity of labourers. With more labourers a greater quantity of ore could be obtained.

Under present prospects the directors do not see that any further supply of capital by the shareholders is at this time required; but should any new circumstances arise rendering a call expedient, it will be made.

Capt. Simmons, who was selected and sent out in 1856, has intimated his intention to return home on the expiry of his agreement in April; his health has frequently prevented him from attending to the affairs of the mines. The directors will therefore have to appoint a new captain suitable to the position of the company, after they have received and well considered the special report, which may be expected in a few weeks hence from the superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN believed the report presented to them contained an accurate statement of the mines, which had not lost their character for fluctuating—occasional heaves and slides. The Isabelita was a small but good lode, and he regretted that they had not received the report from Mr. Morris; as it was in the hope of having it, and the satisfactory, and a very slight addition to the produce would meet the amount of cost. The lode was small but very compact, and did not require much expense in bringing it to market. In Cuba, it was well known that there were large quantities of low produce ores, which had occupied the attention of the board as a means of bringing them to account. Various patents had been taken out for reducing poor ores, but upon examination it was found that the carriage of coal was greater than the profit on the ore. However, he was glad to say that an American company had purchased a quantity, and Mr. Morris had very judiciously brought them into the market. He should now be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him.

Mr. LEMON OLIVER wished to know what price the Americans had paid for the ores?—The CHAIRMAN replied 50 per ton for 3 per cent. ore.

The CHAIRMAN said the had at present two evils to contend with: the railway to the mines to Santiago was a monopoly, and charged them the same price for the railway whether it was 5 or 50 per cent. ore, and the authorities charged them the same price per ton whether rich or poor. Mr. Morris had been written to, with a view of getting these grievances redressed.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the meeting should be adjourned for a month or six weeks, by which time they might get the report.

The CHAIRMAN did not consider any benefit would result from an adjournment, the next meeting would be held in July, and the directors could see their way to go on until that time without making a call. (Heard.)

Mr. LEMON OLIVER wished to know whether the returns were better than last year. The CHAIRMAN said they were decidedly better than six months ago; they were getting more copper at a smaller cost.

A SHAREHOLDER said, instead of adjourning the meeting, if upon receiving the report from Mr. Morris an advertisement stating the fact was inserted in the *Mining Journal* and *Daily News*, proprietors could come to the office and read it.

The CHAIRMAN promised to attend to the suggestion, and if the report was of sufficient importance it should be printed.

Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS considered the report highly favourable, and wished to know whether they were not sinking to a deeper level, and that in the course of a few months they might not expect an increase in the returns?

The CHAIRMAN said they were sinking to the 42, and were working as fast as possible, considering the amount of labour they could obtain. If the mine was in Cuba, it would be a kind of promising mine. It was evident that most parties knew the prospects quite as well as the directors, for if the reports were good the shares went up in the market, and if bad down. If they got a course of good work, which they were now pursuing, there was little doubt but a great improvement would take place in the property.

Several shareholders having expressed their opinion as to the able manner in which the report was drawn up, it was unanimously adopted.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

NORTH TAVY.—Great excitement still prevails in the locality of this mine, owing to the recent valuable discovery of tin in large quantities in a portion of the old workings, and which appears to have been unheeded by the former parties. This discovery cannot fail to enhance the value of the adjoining mine, Wheal Bedford (belonging to the Virtuous Lady Company), as the North Tavy lode traverses the latter, the former to the extent of about 100 fathoms, and in the latter there is one mile on its course; and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in endeavouring to find it by costaining, &c., as it would be a valuable adjunct to the good prospects of those mines, seeing that they have ample water power and machinery to returning any quantity of ore.—WELL-WISHER TO THE DISTRICT.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—It would seem, according to careful drillings, the underground workings in this mine have been carried on hitherto upon a small branch lode, whilst the north or main lode lies some 10 or 12 fms. more to the north. This important fact having been ascertained, two cross-cuts are being driven actively to intersect the main lode, which may be expected to be accomplished in three months, when an entirely new mine will, I hope, reward the patience and courage of the adventurers. A counter lode has just been discovered at surface, the existence of which in this set had remained altogether unsuspected; it is a very rich lode, with the south wall riding on the back of the elvan, and the north wall in soft kilaas. A shaft is being sunk with all dispatch to prove the lode, which is 4 fms. from surface produces rich yellow and black ore in the gossan. This lode is the most interesting, as it is the first counter that has been yet discovered in the Alfred district; and, should it prove as productive as counters do in the Camborne and other districts, it will considerably increase the value of this mine.

NORTH ROBERT.—There is a splendid course of ore in the rise above the 30, valued at 6 tons per fm. The 42 is worth 2 tons, and the 30 from 3 to 1 ton per fathom. They are about to begin driving east in the 50, from the waste to 42, where important improvements are looked for soon.

DALE LEAD MINE (limited).—The discovery at this mine has again improved, the lode being now 3½ ft. wide, yielding at least 14 tons, worth 200 lba. per ton. The opinion of Mr. J. H. Hitchens is now being verified: a rock of lead upwards of a ton weight, is on its road to London, and when here may be imposed at the office of Mr. Stevens, 3, Royal Exchange. The amount realised from lead has been 2000 lba. not 3000 lba., as stated; and the capital available is 8500 lba. Captain Nimble (March 3) states the improvement still continues on the Pipe vein. The 20, 30, and 40, has also been improved, and is fully expected to rich course of ore here. The pitch in the back of the 30 cross-cut is at last reported.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the waste, lately valued at 100 lba. per fathom, is now better. Shareholders must not mind the fluctuations in the shares, which have nothing to do with the merits of the mine. There is little doubt but they will be much higher than they now are.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—The position of this mine is good, having a general large lode and cross-courses; and close to the granite hills of Dartmoor, driving on the lode in the adit level, and about 17 fms. under surface, they pass over the top of a good bunch of grey copper. A sink has been put down a few fms. into the lode, and some splendid stones of grey ore were broken in presence of Mr. Josiah Hitchens and Capt. Cook, who reports well on the prospects. Some of the ore was assayed by Mr. James Harvey, and produced 54½ for clean copper. This mine is well liked, and being clear of debts, is one of the best speculations in the district.

GREAT CRINNIS MINE.—We are informed that a large proportion of the shares in the new company have already been taken up, and that the mine is being vigorously worked.

LACKMORE MINE.—The debts due by the old company have been discharged through the Irish Court of Chancery, but, in consequence of the heavy charges, it is not expected there will be any return to the shareholders. The price is now being vigorously worked under the auspices of Messrs. Taylor and Sons.

At St. Day UNITED MINES, they have three steam pumping-engines at work, of 55, 70, and 65-hp. cylinders, together with all the required pitwork, and four excellent steam-drawing-machines, a steam-tamper, and crusher, with all other necessary machinery, fully equipped for developing the mine, and from present prospects, the agents have full confidence in their ultimate success. The stopping of the Consolidated Mines has in no way retarded their progress.

St. JOHN DEL REY.—We understand Mr. T. S. Richards is a candidate for the directorship of this company. Mr. Richards has had considerable commercial experience, and his qualifications for the office should be well considered before a vacancy is filled up.

GONAMENA.—We learn that this mine has lately much improved in the south part, driving South and West Caradon. The north part of Gilpin's, now being worked on in the 30, is opening up a good lode. There is also a good shaft in the 17, at West Caradon boundary, which will shortly be available for this mine; from the fact of the red lode, which contains rich stones of grey ore, intersecting Gilpin's and Taylor's lodes before reaching the eastern cross-course, good results are expected. Gilpin's south lode is opened on to the 90 to within about 12 fms. of cross-course, so that the north part of Gilpin's, Taylor's, and the red lode, will all be opened on.

WEST POWEY CONSOLS has paid its first dividend, of 2s. 6d. per share, with a good balance in hand and a quantity of tin stocked, waiting an advance in price. There is here one of the best courses of tin in Cornwall, on which, in the 10, they have driven a considerable distance on the lode, and are now rising in the 10 of the same. On Thursday next they will sample from 70 to 80 tons of copper ore.

THE CORD MAWE POOL LEAD MINE (near Llanrwst) sold 26 tons of ore last week, in three lots, free on board at Trefnewn, on the Conway, at an average price of 16 lba. per ton, cash on delivery. Last year the produce from a single level (15 fm. level) was 160 tons; net cash received (after paying the royalty and charges) for the same, 2186 lba. 19s. 1d.; while the outlay on the mine, new machinery, and other charges included for the whole year was only 2296 lba. 13s. 2d. This year the works are largely extended, the operations will be being proceeded with embracing a cross-cut through the centre of the old pool bed, driving on the 30 lode, also under the pool bed, and in the 25, and sinking a main shaft at the junction of the Chandler's Fridel lode, both of which are proved, and valuable. Progress is making in all these operations, and a very short time will place this mine in a position to trouble or quiet the present returns.

PENHALVARA.—As before stated, this is likely to be a rich prize. The mine is opening out capital, and bids fair to be in the Dividend List before very long. It is under the able management of Capt. Pope, of Basset.

LLANBYNNMAIR.—At the CAYLAN MINES they are employing only two men, where there ought to be 50 at work on profitable ground, exclusive of water, &c. This mine is bounded on the east by the Rhododendron Mines

NEW PADDLE-WHEEL.—The model of a new paddle-wheel, patented by Mr. W. W. Muntz, son of the late Member for Birmingham, has been exhibited at the Liverpool. The wheel is of a very novel construction, the floats being made of boiler plate iron, and divided into two pieces. The wheel consists of a large middle rim or circle, with two small circles for side rims. The two portions of the floats are placed at angles to each other, the base of each float being fixed into the outer small rim, their points meeting in the form of a triangle on the large centre rim. The floats thus enter and leave the water with much less concussion and lift than the ordinary horizontal floats, saving, of course, a great expenditure of engine-power, while, at the same time, it is contended the peculiar form of the angular floats gives more efficient propelling power. An additional advantage claimed is, that for the purpose of the floats being adapted to the position and draft of the vessel, the paddle-boxes slip up to the point of contact, and afterwards slide down, so that the paddle-boxes grip the wheel itself, thus enabling it to offer little or no resistance to the air, and may, if necessary, be detached and used as lifeboats. The invention has been practically tested at New York, with, it is said, the most successful results, much of the usual vibration being prevented. Messrs. Taylor and Lewis, of the Britannia Foundry, at Birkenhead, are the agents for Mr. Muntz. *Liverpool Albion.*

producing 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 50, south of Field's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 40, south of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead.

The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead per fm. All other parts of the mine are much the same as for some time past, producing fair quantities of lead.

WEST BASSETT.—Wm. Roberts, March 2: This mine is improving. In the 75, west of Percy's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The 65, west produces 4 tons per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide. In the winze sinking under the 52, about 10 fms. beyond the 65 end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; and the 52, driving west, produces 2 tons of ore per fm. The 94 east, on the caunter, is worth 2 tons; and the 94 east of Thomas's shaft, on the (new) north lode, will turn out 4 tons of ore per fm.; the cross-cut towards this part are progressing favourably.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, March 4: The ground in the 65, driving east, is favourable. The lode in the 65, driving east on the lode, has rather improved the last few days for copper. The ground is rather slow to break in rising towards the new shaft; it is now about 12 fathoms above the 45. We have just resumed sinking the new shaft, the water having left it. Our parcel of ore will be sold on Thursday next; it will weigh off about 25 tons.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—W. Richards, Feb. 27: We have cut a branch of ore in the 50 cross-out; it is about 4 in. wide, and of excellent quality, the spar, &c., is all that could be desired; by its underlie north it appears to be a dropper into the lode, to which we have 4 or 5 fms. to drive; we are not able to open on it yet, as we want to push on the cross-out.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, March 1: The part of the lode being cut into in the cross-out north, in the 70 east, is composed of a hard quartz, gravel, and oxide of iron in large quantities. The water is increasing. Some good specimens of native copper and grey sulphur have been obtained from the 110 west in the past week. There is no lode in the lode in the cross-cut east of the shaft, in the 110, since my last report—a kindly lode, but not yet deep enough for a course of ore. Some good stones of yellow and grey ore have been broken from Morris's shaft during the past week, and fair progress is being made in sinking; the ground is altering as we descend.

WEST SNAIL BEACH.—Jas. Richards, March 4: In driving the cross-out in the 40 we have driven on the lode 12 fms., where we have a course of ore which will yield over 2 tons of lead ore per fm., worth over 30l. per fm.; this is evidently the top of a splendid course of ore, and in about 10 feet driving in the 35, find the intermediate lode, and if found only equal to the present value it will yield of 112 tons of lead, worth 4680l. In the back of this level the water will yield of 112 tons of lead, worth 4680l. In the back of this level the water will yield of 112 tons of lead, worth 4680l. The tribute pitches are yielding fair quantities of ore, and other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

WEST WHEEL TRAVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Feb. 27: Yesterday we held our monthly setting. Cater's shaft to sink from surface, by six men, for the month, at 100s. per fathom. The cross-out to drive north towards Carter's shaft, by four men, for the month, at 45s. per fathom.

WHEEL ADDAMS.—H. Moore, March 4: Since my last I am still prosecuting with eight men the 18 south, on the west lode; the appearances are as last stated, together with branches of yellow ore falling in from the eastern ground into this lode. I hope within a few days to be able to reach the point shown, and find the intermediate level partly filled with lead, together with being enabled to reach Tonkin's pitch with a short cross-cut, from the water level to the bottom of the lode, and thus obtain a large quantity of copper ore. Since the last report, I have driven about 3 fms. north from the south cross-out on the western lode, and have discovered a beautiful course of lead; those branches before stated in the black ground fell into the western lode north, and have at this point made a course of lead 10 fms. long. At this level I have four pitches set; the highest tribite for lead 3l. 3s. per ton, and 9s. per ton for blende; the lowest 2l. 10s. per ton for lead, and 5s. per ton for blende. In the pitch in the 28, wrought by four men, sufficient water is coming away to keep the wain in constant work nearly the whole of the day. I am glad to be able to inform you that the water, which was cut in the cross-cut in the 28, and as soon as I can remove the stuff, I intend to prosecute this cross-cut further west, to ascertain, if possible, from whence the water come as there is a good stream constantly running. The storms of snow, and the severe frost, have prevented us from doing much in the way of dressing the ore.

WHEEL AGAR.—W. Roberts, March 2: In the 50 fathom level, east of Windout shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of good yellow ore per fm. Other parts are without alteration.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, March 1: We have drained the eastern mine to the bottom of the 20 m. level, and are now busily engaged clearing the rubbish, old timber, &c., so as to put the men to work on the lode in the quarter level. Old Lode: The lode in the 40 west is 3 feet wide, and of good quality, and is improving; I broke several good stones of copper, and the water will yield of 112 tons of lead, worth 4680l. In the back of this level the water will yield of 112 tons of lead, worth 4680l. On Friday last, 137 tons 9 cwt. of copper ore.

WHEEL BAL.—The following cut and tribute bargains were set on Feb. 27.—The 50 end to drive west of Thomas's shaft, on Wheel Bristol lode, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; poor for tin. The cross-out to drive west of Thomas's shaft, to cut Wheel Bal lode and the carbons, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; no tin. The cross-out to drive west to cut Morrah men's lode, by two men and one boy, at 5l. per fm.; no tin. The cross-out to drive south of Coulson's shaft to cut Morrah men's lode, by one man and one boy, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; no tin. We have 18 tribute pitches working by 45 men.—10 pitches working by 17 men, at 17l. 12s. 6d. by eight men, at 10s. in 17l. 1 by two men, at 14l. in 12l. 1 by four men, at 7s. in 11l. 1 by four men, at 9s. in 11l.

WHEEL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Feb. 27: North Lode: We have commenced driving the 71 west, which will be pushed on with full force, as it is necessary to drive a few fathoms before the sinking of the shaft can be conveniently resumed. There is no lode taken down in the 62 west and nor slope, but will be done by the end of next week, when I will state its value. We have resumed driving the 52 west, which is now being driven by the side of the lode. The ground is favourable for progress.—South Lode: The lode at the engine shaft is from 3 to 9 ft. wide, and is of a strong, healthy, and masterly appearance. The very part of the lode in which I fully believe is the best, and is of a fine quality, and is improving, and judging from its general appearance it is likely to further improve, the value of which can be better ascertained by the end of next week. The lode in the 61 east is worth 3 tons of good ore per fathom; and in the same level west the lode is yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 50 west is yielding stones of ore, and in the rise in the back of the level the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. We weighed at Calstock Quay, Feb. 26, January ore 171 tons 4 cwt., and sampled 150 tons for February. The deficiency in the piling is owing to some of the tributaries' ore remaining in the mill for sale, but as it will come in the next, an increased quantity will be sampled the end of March.

WHEEL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, March 4: Owing to a scarcity of top water, from the heavy weather, the lode in the 46, from which cause we are unable to raise it further on the lode at this level. At the 34 we are driving on the south part of the lode, at 3l. 15s. per fm.; this end is still disordered with a horse of kills, and the lode divided into three branches, which, together, are about 2 ft. wide, and saving work; these branches appear to be approaching each other, going west, and we expect they will shortly unite, when we look for a good improvement in the lode. The 22 end has a large lode. On the south part there is a branch 20 in. wide, containing large quantities of mundie, with white prian, quartz, and spots of yellow ore, and the lode is 1 foot per fm. wide. The 20 north is spotted with mundie, and is of a fine quality. This is a very promising end to make ore. The tributaries are working well, in expectation of earning fair wages.

WHEEL EMMA EXTENSION.—John Hitchins, Feb. 27: The lode in the adit level west is still large and kindly, but not so much gossan as before, and the ground is harder. We suppose there is either more lode to the north, or another one, which we propose soon to prove by a cross-cut. This end is extended 23 fms. 2 ft. from the cross-cut; set to-day to drive at 6l. per fm., to four men.

—W. Goldsworthy, March 4: The lode in the adit is 3½ ft. wide, with a very fine gossan, quartz, mundie, and spots of ore, but not so rich for copper as some time since. There is a good stream of water coming from this end, and the lode altogether is of a most kindly character.

WHEEL EXMOUTH.—J. Hampton, W. Skewis, N. Faulk, March 3: The 60 north is improved, and the lode is 1 foot per fm. wide, with every prospect of a further improvement. The 60 north, on side lode, is disordered at present. The 50 south is worth 7 cwt. per fathom. The 60 rise is poor, but the change is temporary. The cross-cut in the 40 north is very wet, and we expect soon to cut the quartzose lode. The pitches in the 40 will average 1 ton per fathom. The 30 north is improved, and producing 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The cross-outs east and west in this level have not yet discovered anything very particular. The 30 south is impregnated with lead. The winze in the bottom of the 50, which is about 5 fms. deep, and beyond the 40 end, is 12 ft. wide, and is of a fine quality, and is improving, and judging from its general appearance it is likely to further improve, the value of which can be better ascertained by the end of next week. The lode in the 10 south is producing ½ ton lead per fathom; the lode is a good size, and strong. In the 10 north we are driving a cross-east, which has intersected leady branches. We are still driving towards Baratt's pitch from the adit rise, and soon expect to communicate. The pitches and prospects throughout the mine generally are somewhat improved.

WHEEL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 27: We have divided and cased the shaft from the 54 to the 66, and commenced to drive east and west on the course of the lode; in the eastern end the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of a very congenial quartz, prian, and alive for ore; in the western end the lode is full of inches of gossan, and is of a fine quality, and is improving, and judging from its general appearance it is likely to further improve, the value of which can be better ascertained by the end of next week. The lode in the 10 south is producing ½ ton lead per fathom; the lode is a good size, and strong. In the 10 north we are driving a cross-east, which has intersected leady branches. We are still driving towards Baratt's pitch from the adit rise, and soon expect to communicate. The pitches and prospects throughout the mine generally are somewhat improved.

WHEEL GLYN.—J. Vercoe, March 3: In the 24 south the lode has been small, and the end poor, for the last few days, but it is now showing signs of improvement, producing about 2 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 24 north the end is also improving, letting out water more freely, and the ground is softer for driving. The lode in the engine-shaft continues to improve, and yields some good work for lead, and fine rocks of yellow copper ore. The 22 north branches appear now to be coming together, and the lode is producing some good lead ore. We anticipate a great improvement as the horse wears out, from the congeniality of the ground for the production of lead.

WHEEL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 27: The lode at the engine-shaft is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of tin ores. The 90 cross-out, driving south, is within 1 ft. of the lode; ground favourable for driving. The lode in the 74 winze is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 74, east end, is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The slopes on an average will produce from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The deep adit cross-out is making fair progress.

WHEEL MARSHALL.—R. Dunstan, March 4: The lode lately opened out at the 35 corresponds with the lodes at the Caradon Mines to a certain extent—as regards matrix and component parts: the granite is the same, the peash, fluor-spar, and mundie, the underlie all bearing the same, and therefore is the same in kind, only the lode in the 35 is of a coarse, open texture, while the Caradon lodes are tight, but I have seen all the lodes in the Caradon Mines, and at various points, when there has not appeared more promising than our lode now appears; as to distance from the cross-course there is no rule, I have seen good courses of ore close to one time or place, and

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 5, 1858.

COPPER.			SHEETS.		
	p. lb.	s. d.			Per Ton.
Copper wire	11 1/2	1 1/4	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17	0 0-18 0 0
Sheet copper	11 1/2	1 1/4	Wire	12 1/2	0-15 0 0
Sheathing and bolts	11 1/2	1 1/4	Tubes	14 1/2	0-15 0 0
Bottoms	11 1/2	1 1/4	FOREIGN STEEL.		
Old (Exchange)	11 1/2	1 1/4	Per Ton.		
Best selected	11 1/2	1 1/4	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)		
Tough oaks	11 1/2	1 1/4	arrive (hammered)		
File	11 1/2	1 1/4	Ditto, in faggots		
South American	11 1/2	1 1/4	English, Spring		
IRON.			QUICKSILVER		
per Ton.			p. lb.		
Bar, Welsh, in London			Foreign		
Ditto, to arrive			To arrive		
Nail rods			In sheets		
St. Stafford, in London			English, blocks		
Bars, ditto			Ditto, Bars (in barrels)		
Slopes, ditto			Ditto, Refined		
Sheet, single			Banco		
Refined metal, ditto			Straits		
Bars, common, ditto			TIN-PLATE.		
Ditto, railway, ditto			IC Charcoal, 1st quality		
Ditto, Swed. in Lon.			IX Ditto 1st quality		
In stock to arrive			IX Ditto 2d quality		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde			IX Ditto 3d quality		
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees			IX Coke		
Ditto, forges			IX Ditto		
Staffordshire Forge Pig			Canada plates		
Welsh Forge Pig			In London; 30s. less at the works.		
LEAD.			Yellow Metal Sheathing		
English Pig			Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.		
Ditto sheet			Indian Charcoal Pigs		
Ditto lead			In London		
Ditto white			At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
Ditto patent shot					
Spanish, in bond					
American					

REMARKS.—Since our last report there has been comparatively little doing in anything; most metals have been remarkably quiet, at about former quotations. A languid spirit seems diffused throughout our market, tending rather to create misgivings as to future prices, and naturally raising difficulties in transacting business. However favourable the terms offered by sellers, a great disinclination to operate, even in the narrowest limits, is manifested by merchants; an almost entire suspension of shipping orders has taken place, and dealers generally prefer holding off for the present, to see the effect produced upon the currency; but as delays are dangerous, it requires a quick perception to ascertain the exact turning point, and a good look out must be kept for the least spirit, as prices would probably advance before buyers have the chance of securing their requirements.

COPPER.—The enquiries recently have been extremely limited, and to-day the smelters decided upon a reduction of 1d. per lb. on manufactured copper, and 9d. per ton upon unmanufactured; it is anticipated, however, that this reduction will only be temporary, and that it has been caused through the rapid rise having had great effect on the consumption.

IRON.—There has been a moderate demand for manufactured qualities, but both Welsh and English can be obtained at lower rates. Scotch pig has been freely dealt in, and in consequence of large speculative transactions the price has been forced up 6d. or 1s. per ton.

LEAD.—A rather better feeling exists with regard to this metal, but prices remain about the same.

SPLITTER has scarcely been heard of this week; prices remain the same.

TIN.—English has been in fair demand at current rates, but is not flat. From the Dutch official returns, it appears that the stock on warrant to Feb. 28 was 47,660 slabs, against 18,000 at the corresponding period. The arrivals for the next July sale are nearly 3000 slabs less than at the end of Feb., 1857, but there is no doubt that the sale will exceed the last in quantity, as there are several reasons for the delay in the arrivals.

TIN-PLATES have fallen 6d. per box, and holders are far more ready to sell than they have been.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER remain as last reported.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 4.—Our metal market shows no alteration of moment since our last report. There is a moderately fair demand for manufactured iron, although considerably below what was expected, and both Welsh and Staffordshire can be bought on rather easier terms. The home demand is good, but export orders are at present very limited. An improvement in this respect is, however, looked for both from the United States and from the Continent. A large business has been transacted in Scotch pig-iron, and a further advance in price established; the speculative feeling is strong, and many of the purchases which have been made are for forward settlement. The shipments, although smaller than they were for the same period last year, are yet large, being 11,472 tons against 13,418 tons, with a good enquiry still going on. Tin and copper are offered on terms favourable to buyers, the demand being but limited. Tinplates have receded 6d. per box, at which they are still offered; buyers apparently are not plentiful, and consequently, the business done has been limited. Lead is in fair request, and prices are supported. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6s. 17s. 6d. to 7s. 10s. 6d.; Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10s. 6d.; English pig, 22s. 10s. to 23s. 10s. 6d.; Copper: Cake and tile, 126s. per ton; best selected, 129s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 2d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 18s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 60s. to 60s. per ton.

NEW YORK, FEB. 10.—Scotch pig-iron is in limited demand at 26 to 27 per ton, six months, 24 cash. English bars continue languid, and prices are merely nominal. English sheets are in fair request, and prices are well supported; sales of 500 bbls., singles and doubles, at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 c. for the former, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 c., six months, for the latter.

"After a storm comes a calm," and in the MINING SHARE MARKET the late excitement has been succeeded by comparative dulness—not that mines are looking worse; on the contrary, many improvements have taken place, but speculators have been realising their profits, ready for a fresh start, and probably in a few days an active business may commence again. During the month of February the largest amount of business was transacted in East Russell, shares in which rose from the lowest point, 3s. 3d. per share, to the highest, 9s., being a rise of 24,000s. in the month. Hingston Down rose from the lowest point, 4s. 3d. to 7s., and North Robert from 2s. 1/2 to 5s. These are all in the Tavistock district, and have withdrawn attention from many other mines, and prices generally, as will be seen, are not so good. The probability also is that for the future a deal of attention will be paid to these mines as rising concerns, the public seeming to like those in which there is a large business doing, giving rise as it does to fluctuations in price, and the opportunities of speculating to advantage. During the week Trelawny shares have been more in request, at 23 to 25, a good improvement having taken place in the south mine as well as the north. Mary Ann has been more freely offered at 4s. 1/2 to 4s. 7/8; Wheel Wrey, 4 to 4 1/2; Ludcott not so firm at 30s. For Hingston Down there was a great demand during the early part of the week, and the price advanced to 7s., but left off at 6 to 6 1/2, although the accounts from the mine are of a very favourable character. East Russell shares have been flatter during the week, the great rise having tempted many who purchased low to realise their profits; it is said the mine has been sunk 10 ft., increasing in value as it goes down, and that the agent hopes to sink it 5 fms. without being troubled with water; shares leave off at 7 1/2 to 8. North Robert has also slightly given way, and leaves off at 4 1/2 to 5. Wheel Harriett advanced to 22s., leaving off at 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the lode in the 74 end is yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fm., and the 94 cross-cut within 1 fm. of the lode; and if met with rich, as the indications lead to expect, it will be very important. North Roaker, 27 to 30; West Frances rather flat, at 20 to 21; Grenville, 1s. 1/2 to 1s. 3/4; West Grenville, 6s. to 6s.; Craddock Moor, 40 to 41; West Caradon, 11s.; South Caradon, 380 to 400; Wheel Unity, 2s. 1/2 to 3s. Bedford United, 7; at the meeting a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. Margaret has been flat, but now more enquired for, at 55 to 60; the dividend at the meeting was 1s. per share. South Frances, 240; at the meeting the profit on the two months' working was 223s. 1s. 7d., and a dividend of 2490s. (5s. per share) declared, leaving 263s. 13s. 7d. in hand; on the whole, the mine is looking much better. Basset has continued at 240 to 250; South Basset, 9 to 9 1/2; the

shares have become flat, without any change in the mine that we hear of, and the flatness is accounted for by the fact that several shareholders who declined taking up their shares at first have since done so, by paying the 2s. per share, and then selling at a profit. East Basset, 90 to 100, and the market not so firm; North Basset, 16 to 17; West Basset, 25 to 30; United Mines, 100; Rosewarne and Harland, 5s. to 6s., mine improving; Rosewarne, 27s. to 30s.; Fowey Consols, 5s. to 6s.; West Fowey, 10s.; Par Consols have been more freely offered at 21 to 21 1/2. Redmoor, 2 1/2 to 3; at the meeting a call of 1s. per share was made, and the report of the operations very satisfactory for the future. Wheel Margery, 9s. to 10s.; the mine is looking well in the shafts and in the ends. Providence Mines, 80 to 82 1/2; Great South Tolgus, 16s. to 16 1/2, rather flat; South Caradon, 4s. to 5s.; Wheel Edward, 7 to 7 1/2, with little doing; Sortridge Consols, 1s. 1/2 to 1s. 3/4; Lady Bertha again flat, and down to 1s. 1/2. Wheel Emily, 10; the south part of the lode has been met with at the shaft, producing fine stones of copper, lead, and munda. North Tavy has been creating some excitement, chiefly, however, in the county, where shares have been quoted as high as 6s., but in the London market 3s., leaving off at 2s. Wheel Unity has been more enquired for, at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Great Alfred rose to 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 in the week, but the price was not maintained, and they left off at 6s. Vale of Towy also flatter, at 24s. to 25s.; St. Day United, 2 to 2 1/2. North Frances, 10s. to 11, but not much business doing; the ground at the shaft is changing for the better. East Alfred, 2 to 2 1/2. Devon Buller, 2 to 2 1/2; this mine is said to be looking well. Tincroft, 4 to 4 1/2, ex div.; Great Badden, 1 to 1 1/2; Levant, 120 to 130; East Gunnis Lake, 2 1/2 to 3; Drake Walls, 2 to 2 1/2; Great South Tolgus, 16 to 16 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 470 to 480; Alfred Consols, 11 to 12, and not much doing; Wheel Kitty (Lelant), 13 to 14, and flatter.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.—East Basset, 97 1/2 to 102 1/2; East Russell, 8 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2; Great Alfred, 5; Hingston Down, 6 1/2 to 7; Lady Bertha, 3s. to 3s. 6s.; Margery, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; North Robert, 5 1/2; Redmoor, 7s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 1/2, 3s. 3/4, 3s. 5/4, 3s. 5/4; Sadiago, 2 1/2; West Grenville, 1 1/2; Wheel Edward, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 1/2; Wheel Harriett, 16s.; Wheel Mary Ann, 40 to 47 1/2; Wh. Trelawny, 22, 23 1/2, 23 1/2, 23 1/2; Wheel Unity, 3 to 3 1/2.

MONDAY.—East Russell, 7 1/2, 8 1/2; Great Alfred, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Hingston Down, 7 to 7 1/2; Lady Bertha, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; North Robert, 5 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 1/2, 3s. 3/4, 3s. 5/4, 3s. 5/4; West Grenville, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheel Edward, 7 1/2; Wh. Harriett, 20s., 21s., 21s., 21s.; Great Alfred, 6 1/2, 6 3/4; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Hingston Down, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 3/4; Kelly Bray, 2 to 2 1/2; Lady Bertha, 2s. 1/2, 2s. 3/4, 2s. 5/4, 2s. 5/4; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 1/2, 3s. 3/4, 3s. 5/4, 3s. 5/4; North Robert, 5 1/2, 5 3/4, 5 3/4, 5 3/4; West Grenville, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheel Edward, 7 1/2; Wh. Harriett, 20s., 21s., 21s., 21s.; Great Alfred, 6 1/2, 6 3/4; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Hingston Down, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 3/4; Kelly Bray, 2 to 2 1/2; Lady Bertha, 2s. 1/2, 2s. 3/4, 2s. 5/4, 2s. 5/4; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 1/2, 3s. 3/4, 3s. 5/4, 3s. 5/4; North Robert, 5 1/2, 5 3/4, 5 3/4, 5 3/4; West Grenville, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheel Edward, 7 1/2; Wh. Harriett, 20s., 21s., 21s., 21s.; Great Alfred, 6 1/2, 6 3/4; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Hingston Down, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 3/4; Kelly Bray, 2 to 2 1/2; Lady Bertha, 2s. 1/2, 2s. 3/4, 2s. 5/4, 2s. 5/4; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 1/2, 3s. 3/4, 3s. 5/4, 3s. 5/4; North Robert, 5 1/2, 5 3/4, 5 3/4, 5 3/4; West Grenville, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheel Edward, 7 1/2; Wh. Harriett, 20s., 21s., 21s., 21s.; Great Alfred, 6 1/2, 6 3/4; Herodfoot, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Hingston Down, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 7 3/4; Kelly Bray, 2 to 2 1/2; Lady Bertha, 2s. 1/2, 2s. 3/4, 2s. 5/4, 2s. 5/4; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 1/2, 3s. 3/4, 3s. 5/4, 3s. 5/4; North Robert, 5 1/2, 5 3/4, 5 3/4, 5 3/4; West Grenville, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheel Edward, 7 1/2; Wh. 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LEAD ORES.			
Sold on the 27th February.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
South Garraas	60	£19 8 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	10	9 1 0	Stans, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 1st March.			
Crossmill Head	8	14 7 6	Washington Chem. Co.
East Loggins	8	15 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwmystwili	100	15 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 3d March.			
Foxdale	100	16 10 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Minera	128	15 4 0	ditto
ditto	91	15 3 6	A. Eytton.
ditto	13	15 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	9	11 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
COPPER ORES.			
Sampled February 20, 1858, and sold at Swansea March 2, 1858.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cuba	75	12½	£13 10 0
ditto	70	12½	13 7 6
ditto	69	12½	12 15 0
ditto	66	12½	12 18 0
ditto	63	12½	13 3 0
ditto	60	12½	13 5 0
ditto	54	12½	12 17 6
ditto	46	7½	85 9 0
ditto	5	16½	18 1 0
Springbok	32	31	33 1 6
ditto	31	31½	32 15 6
ditto	30	31	32 18 6
ditto	49	30½	32 7 6
ditto	33	30	32 10 6
ditto	45	30	31 16 0
ditto	44	31½	32 18 0
ditto	43	31	33 0 0
ditto	42	30½	32 7 6
ditto	32	30	32 16 6
TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Cuba	516	£782 8 0	0
Springbok	454	15117 15	0
Namaqua (T. W. & Co.)	163	3551 16	0
Ballyounnisk	30	535 18	6
Horse Island	16	153 4	0
Holyford	46	702 12	0
Australian	17	778 18	0
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Namaqua (T. W. & Co.)	38	21½	£21 16 0
ditto	33	21½	22 15 0
ditto	32	20½	21 7 0
Ballyounnisk	19	12½	13 14 6
ditto	9	10½	11 10 0
Horse Island	12	6½	6 12 6
ditto	4	17½	18 8 6
Holyford	30	18½	19 10 0
ditto	16	6½	7 7 6
Australian	9	39½	66 2 0
ditto	8	21½	23 0 0
Tunekillo	71	10½	11 8 0
Walwich Bay	18	36½	38 5 6
Namaqua (D.E.M.C.)	6	30½	21 15 0
Sydney	3	13½	13 0 0
Bamplyide	17	21½	22 12 6
TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Tunekillo	34	£804 2 0	0
Berehaven	71	809 8 0	0
Walwich Bay	18	688 19 0	0
Namaqua (D.E.M.C.)	6	130 10 0	0
Sydney	3	39 0 0	0
Bamplyide	17	384 12 6	0
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
	Tons.	Amount.	
Copper Miners' Company	191	£5073 13 6	
P. Grenfell and Sons	203	3355 8 0	
Stans, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	44	1447 12 0	
Vivian and Sons	373½	6925 17 0	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	294½	4782 11 0	
Mines Royal Company	52	1034 8 0	
Mason and Elkington	123½	4810 8 6	
F. Bankart	138	3271 9 0	
C. Lambert	66	851 8 0	
Total	1401	£31,532 15 6	
Copper ores for sale at Swansea, March 23.—Cobrs 500—Hamburg Regulus 171—Springbok 124—Berehaven 114—Great Barrier 112—Wheal Maria 90—Castillon 65—Seville 19—Peninsular 11—Bristol Regulus 7.—Total, 1218 tons.			
AVERAGES.			
	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	139-16	£14 7 6	£122 10 0
Foreign	22-16	23 14 6	115 13 0
Sale	215-16	£22 10 6	£116 8 0
Totals—British, 180; Foreign, 1231=1401 tons (31-ewts.)			
AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.			
	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10½	£10 16 0	£123 17 6
Foreign	15-16	17 1 0	121 5 0
Sale	15½	£16 5 6	£121 9 6
Totals—British, 123; Foreign, 96=995 tons (21-ewts.)			

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1887.

BRING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1888.

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N.B. Looking at the cause for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON AND CURELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING 31st of December, 1887, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Three Years, &c., with a MAP of the PARL. CONSOLS MINING DISTRICT, is now ready, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

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H. DRACKS, C.E., Patent Agency Office (Established 30 years), 32, Moorgate-street, City.

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By THOMAS HUGH MARKHAM, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

LOSING MINES WITH GAS.—As I observe you are again reviving this subject in your Journal, and that the Ince Hall Company have found it applicable where there is good ventilation, I cannot understand why there is no endeavour made to introduce this system of illumination into Cornish mines generally. To me it appears certain that if gas can be employed in coal mines at all, it would be applicable to metal mines in almost any position; for there is nothing to be apprehended from inflammable gas, and the ventilation would be rather assisted than otherwise by the change. By a modification of an arrangement which you sometime since referred to as the invention of Mr. Cook, I think there could be no objection to the gas. He proposed supplying pure air from surface, and taking the products of combustion to surface by means of tubes and lamps, protected from communication with the foul air in the mine. Now, I think that if Mr. Cook's tubes for conveying off the burnt air were used, and the light supplied by allowing the air from the mine to have access to it, the ventilation would be greatly improved. The pipes should be of sufficient size, and might be of wood, except near the lamps, so as to allow a free escape of the hot air. It is evident that the more lamps were connected with the tube the greater would be the draught, in consequence of the greater difference in the temperature of the air in the pipe and that in the level—the combustion would be more perfect, and the ventilation also. Perhaps some of your practical correspondents would state the objections to this plan, or their views upon the best means of lighting.—E. G.

VENTILATION IN COAL MINES.—I some time since read a description in your Journal of an incident, or, which was patented by Mr. Pease, of Hain, Wigan, which enabled any person on surface to ascertain the amount of ventilation in the colliery, and to detect at once any neglect on the part of the furnaceman, or any serious obstruction of the air courses. At the instrument appears to me extremely delicate and liable to derangement, perhaps you can ascertain whether the invention is in practical use in any colliery, and how much per annum the repairs amount to.—C. W.

GEOLOGICAL FACTS.—I beg leave to furnish the following data on the actual state and general conditions of our earth, for the benefit of your geological correspondents. If they will always bear these important and well-known conditions in mind, they will not be so liable to be carried away by mere vague assumptions at the expense of truths. The circumference of the earth within the tropical zone contains, to an average depth of one mile, upwards of 65 per cent. of water. The southern hemisphere, beyond the tropical zone, to a depth of one mile from the level of the ocean, contains about 80 per cent. of water. The northern hemisphere, north of the tropic, to the depth of one mile, contains upwards of 40 per cent. of water. The entire surface of the globe, to the depth of one mile from the level of the ocean, contains upwards of 60 per cent. of water. The active principles of minerals, vegetables, and animals, cannot exist without water; and the proportion of the required aqueous element varies from 15 to 75 per cent. There are scarcely 15 incontinent volcanoes in existence, and these are only in action periodically; whereas there are upwards of 10,000 aqueous volcanoes constantly in action. The quantity of water combined (chemically and mechanically) with the crystalline rocks increases as we descend in all mines. These are far more important questions to be borne in mind than the slight variation of temperature which must necessarily take place in descending from the external atmosphere into moist mineral compounds in a state of activity.—A GEOLOGICAL READER.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Capt. Vernon, as President of this association, has hitherto acted in the most open way, and conducted the affairs in the best possible manner for the proprietors. Mr. Lemon Oliver and Mr. Scholefield were two of a committee appointed to confer with the directors as to the method most desirable of winding-up, and were subsequently added to the board. After the statement in the Journal of Feb. 27, Capt. Vernon should inform us the reason why a proposition for the absolute sale for 3000*l.* less than the amount provisionally agreed to by Mr. Joel Hitchens should have been entertained for a moment. The Chairman, perhaps, will also inform the proprietors whether a petition was not got up by the unfortunate slaves against their being sold to the party proposed by the directors referred to, and also whether the British Consul at Rio de Janeiro was not appealed to to prevent it.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE LAW OF CHARTERED COMPANIES.—Allow me to say a few words, which I hope may appear in your valuable Journal, as to Markham's *Shareholders' Legal Guide*, and the observations made upon it by an "Old Subscriber," dating from Truro. I am glad to find that your "Old Subscriber" recognises the merits of the above little but condensed and useful work. I cannot, with the greatest respect to him, however, agree with him in his opinion as to the want of clearness in the description of chartered companies. Now, if there is one chapter in the *Shareholders' Legal Guide* which appears to me written with more care, and expressed more clearly than another, it is this particular chapter on chartered companies. Can your friend from Truro have given it a second perusal? Doubtless the subject is a difficult one, and the law, as the author often complains, obscure and perplexing; but I really think that the difference between companies incorporated simply, and companies incorporated to a qualified extent only, is made very clear, and particularly useful in the information that companies incorporated under the Act Wm. IV. and Vic. I., cap. 73, may or may not contain a clause limiting the liability of the members of such company. As to the question, How are royal charters or letters patent granted, except under Vic. I., cap. 73? and Whether a charter under that Act would entitle a company to state that they are incorporated by royal charter or special Act of Parliament? it appears to me to be quite clear that they may state themselves to be incorporated under that Act. And Mr. Markham particularly says they may do so, in his supposed case of the Chiltern Hanbreds, Australian, Virginian, and Californian Companies, p. 119 of the *Guide*. Altogether, I must assert that Mr. Markham is quite clear of the charge of want of clearness. His book is particularly lucid, his style good and terse, and I will now conclude by thanking him for this contribution to our more popular legal literature.—A SOLICITOR.

CASE-STEEEL.—MR. BENNETT'S PROPOSAL.—As Mr. Bennett has worked case-steel for 20 years, he is no doubt able to do justice to it in the working, and I doubt not that he is also willing to treat it fairly, so that if he likes to try it, *pro bona fide*, either for badwaria, razors, files, or sledge hammers, I shall be quite content that he be master of the ceremonies, only I wish him not to make files or tools out of the samples of semi-steel, which, as he must know, are neither intended nor suited for such purposes. Boiler-plate steel will not do for files, and file-steel will not suit for boiler-plates. I was not aware that I had treated Mr. Bennett harshly; he had his "say" at my steel, and I had his rejoinder upon his Photograph. I think Mr. Bennett makes a rash offer as to forging whatever article I may direct, for I should first call upon him to forge a three-pronged tooling-fork from case-steel, without a weld; and next, a cast-steel gridiron with three legs, also without a weld. As regards razors, I do not require any, as I have been recently shaved by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company so thoroughly that I shall never want to encounter another scrape as long as I live. I am greatly obliged to Mr. Bennett for his liberal offer, but as far as I am myself concerned I have no curiosity as to the working of the steel samples in question; I know already what they are, and they must stand or fall by their own merits, when proved by good workmen. To "R. J. P." I may reply that the boiler-plate steel may be made for 8*l.* per ton, and to the extent of 1000 tons per week if required; and the tool steel for from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per ton, and to any extent as to quantity. My object has been chiefly to produce cast-steel suited for rails, boilers, ship plates, axes, shafts, tin-plates, &c., at a cost not exceeding that of best iron for these articles. I have succeeded perfectly in all this, and sooner or later my methods will be adopted.—R. MURPHY: Colford.

FOREST OF DEAN.—I am much amused at seeing your correspondent's announcement, that I am "about to erect blast furnaces in the Forest of Dean!" What next? Will your correspondent supply them from his coal mines in Cornwall?—HONORARY MURPHY: Colford.

THE "HOMO METAL."—Your Journal of Feb. 20 contains a letter from Mr. R. Mushet, wherein he describes the mode of manufacture of his homo metal. I beg to inform him that he is quite wrong in his idea on that subject, and that the process of manufacture of that metal is totally different to his statement.—J. B. HOWELL: Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield.

UCHATSK'S STEEL.—Notwithstanding all the discussion which has taken place with reference to Mr. Mushet's patents, and the frequent mention which has been made of the Uchatsh process during that discussion, there appears to be the most profound silence as to the progress which is being made at the Ebbw Vale Works. A long time since you reported that they were making immense preparations for the manufacturing of I do not know how many tons a week, but I have never noticed that those preparations have been completed. Mr. Mushet has made known what he proposes to do, and what he has done; and, looking at the specimens at your office (without knowing the cost per ton), no one can deny that he has produced excellent steel—price is the only question; yet Mr. Brown, of the Ebbw Vale Company, has not hitherto rendered an equal service to the scientific world. He well knows the interest felt in the manufacture of cheap steel, and, therefore, should not be so selfish as to keep all his knowledge to himself. Perhaps he will, for the information of myself and other readers of your Journal who take an interest in the matter, make it known whether he has succeeded in overcoming the Uchatsh process, the obstacles met with in treating coke iron, and whether he is enabled to prevent the destruction of the crucibles.—J. L.

GREAT CRINNIH MINE.—"B. L." (Penzance).—Major Carlyon was the purchaser of this property by tender. The works will not be stopped, and it is generally understood that a great number of shares in a new company are already taken up by the old adventurers.

ALUMINUM INDEXES FOR THERMOMETERS.—"N. H." (Holborn).—A patent was applied for on Oct. 18, 1886, by Messrs. F. J. Pastorelli and J. G. Greenwell, for an invention which consisted in "the use of the metal recently introduced to commerce, and known as aluminium, in self-registering thermometers and other similar meteorological instruments. The non-liability of this metal to oxidation, its small specific gravity, and other peculiar properties, render it of much value in these instruments, more especially as a substitute for the steel index used in self-registering thermometers." The invention did not proceed, the law officer having refused to grant provisional protection.

COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—"C. R." (Brighton) should obtain Tapping's "Prize Essay on the Cost-book System," which contains all the information on the subject. It will be forwarded from our office on receipt of a Post-office order for 5s. 6d.

PENDREN CONSOLS.—As so many conflicting statements are made respecting this mine, would it not be more satisfactory to have it thoroughly examined and reported on by an independent agent, in whose judgment confidence could be placed?—TRUTH.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—The remarks I made concerning this mine were not intended to denigrate its merits, but to call attention to the fact that the Committee cannot consider it satisfactory. If he be one of the committee, why did he not attach his name to his assertions? Then every one would have felt satisfied. It matters not who hold the shares, there are plenty to be had. The respectable "material sellers" named are, no doubt, well able to set the question at rest as regards the back bills, but "Committeemen" must understand that what was brought to light by the Great Wheal Vor committee of investigation is not quite out of date. I am well aware that the "respectable merchants" of Cornwall knew this many years ago. I shall take no further notice of any observations on this subject, unless letters are signed by the parties who write them; then, and only then, will they be answered to the parties who may purchase into the mine. This, no doubt, "Committeemen" are aware of. My desire is that the mine may appear in its true colours, whatever they may be.—N. ENNER: Wivelicombe.

THE CLARENCE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, is stated to have represented that the Messrs. Taylor were of opinion it would take three or four months to prove the "mine;" it should have been to prove the "shaft."

SAFETY CASES.—Reference was made a few weeks since to an invention patented by Mr. Owen, of Penlidford, for preventing the fall of the cage through the breaking of the rope, but I have seen no explanation of the manner in which he obtains a pressure to force his ladders into the guide-rods. If the weight of the supporting rods alone is to do it, I cannot see what dependence is to be placed in it, and should, therefore, be glad of some further particulars from the inventor as to how it acts.—B. D.

MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.—About three weeks since I observed several of the shares in this mine offered for sale at the rate of 2*l.* each. Shortly after the last meeting we saw the names of one of our directors, Mr. Francis Bennock, in the *Gazette*. The affairs of another I have since observed are in the hands of trustees. Last year we had a report from Mr. Passingham, stating that the property was one of the most valuable in America, merely requiring capital to work it, and that a large profit could be derived from it. At the meeting, which he was unable to attend through illness, some new members were added to the committee of investigation; many of these laboured very hard to obtain the reconstitution, but apparently without effect. I do not think the property ought to be sacrificed without a struggle. We were told the directors were named in America, and the property free from the incumbrance which had hitherto impeded it. It would be some satisfaction to know who have embarked their capital in this undertaking to obtain, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, some information as to the present prospects of the association.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

ESQAIR MWN MINING COMPANY.—"J. H." (Leeds).—This company is in course of winding-up, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, in the event of failure of obtaining additional capital on preference shares. The whole of the property will be sold by auction on Tuesday.

PATENT PROCEEDINGS.—I believe Aiken's *Chemistry* is out of print; there is no doubt, however, a copy of it to be obtained in the library of the British Museum. I trust you will soon be in possession of Mr. Oxland's sketch; when that arrives I shall be glad to forward for publication a copy of that part of Aiken which treats on the process in question. I can only further state that the doubt emanates from a much greater authority than your correspondent.—NORSEBURY.

GAS IN COUNTRY MANSIONS.—"G. C." is doubtless a man possessing great information, yet I regret to find very little of the subject that he wrote to you upon last week under the above heading. To my own knowledge, none of the companies formed by Mr. Longbottom for working his improvements in gas machinery are in abeyance, but all in active operation, and one of them last year paid a dividend to their shareholders of 30 per cent. If "G. C." in his search for information, should ever happen to travel on the Great Northern Railway, and should make the enquiry, he will find at the Hatfield station Mr. Longbottom's gas in daily use, and giving, from all I can learn, full satisfaction.—D. K.

CARN BRERA MINES.—In last week's Journal, it was stated that a dividend of 2*l.* per share had been declared in February. This, it appears, was an error, no dividend having been paid since Nov. 18.

RATINGS OF MINES BILL.—I presume the London committee highly rejoice at the delay which has taken place in the session. This obnoxious bill, in all probability, will be put off for another period, consequently they will have no occasion for exertion until still more ample time to think, and probably by the end of the third year of their office they may give loud utterance to those thoughts which have hitherto been locked in their own bosoms.—CARLE.

WHEAL ZION.—"D. H." (Bath).—The cause of Stockwell's, Lord Clinton and Jeffrey can have no prejudicial effect on the prospects of this mine. There are no shares in abeyance, and Lord Clinton has paid all calls due from him. The financial position of the mine is better than it has been for some time past, and that harmony so desirable in mining, but which has been so frequently disturbed in Wheal Zion, appears to be restored under the present management.

MURDIE.—"J. B. T."—At present there are several parties who wish to dispose of ore containing murdite, and in this instance the best plan would be to advertise; this probably would elicit an answer from those who might be inclined to purchase this mineral.

COPPER SMELTING.—I believe many persons who advocate miners undertaking to become their own smelters lose sight of the fact that there are many parties who now embark in mines that would not do so if they were liable to become partners in a smelting establishment. Under the Cost-book system, by paying up their liabilities they can at any time relinquish their shares. If they become redneers of ore they would form a trading company, and as each partner retired due notice would have to be given. In order to ensure success, they must likewise purchase ores. I admit that the smelters at present take an undue advantage of the miner; this, however, is only owing to their position and capital. A miners' smelting company, if established with sufficient capital, would merely follow in the wake of the monopolists, and the miner, *per se*, would reap no benefit from it. How many mines are there in arrears of calls the committee of management cannot in many instances enforce? Even when they resort to the last proceedings, the process is very uncertain and tedious; many of the shareholders are totally unable to pay them, and have to go through the ordeal of the Insolvent Court, as the old man's assistant intends to do who, on a salary of 40*l.* per annum, speculated in Great Crininh shares. Let any one attend any of the meetings in which he may be a shareholder, and he will hear numbers of the proprietors, before the mine is down 10 fathoms, asking the purser when they are going to send ore to market. How many mines are there which do not depend upon the produce of the ore bill to meet the next pay-day? Yet, in the face of these stubborn facts, we hear people complaining of the thrall in which they are held by the smelters. Some large mines may be enabled to hold out, but the redneers of ore know perfectly well that two-thirds of the mines in Cornwall would be "knocked" unless they were able to realise their produce by selling to them. Look at the ticketings, and see the small quantities of ore that there are sold; would these be offered in such petty parcels unless the money was not pressing required? The question of the feasibility of establishing smelting works in Cornwall has long been proved. If, however, this is ever done, it cannot be performed by those people who generally form the bulk of shareholders in Cornish mines. A new era and a rising generation may do this, but while present prejudices exist, combined with that general disunion which prevails in the West, it can never be effected.—SCARLE.

"TAPPING'S EXPOSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS."—I have carefully read Mr. Tapping's work, and find that by the second Act shares fully paid up may be converted into stock. Will Mr. Tapping kindly inform us the advantages of such conversion, and also what course must be pursued in the case of a mining company not within the Statutes and unregistered? There are more than twenty shareholders, but no effort is made to register, except by one or two who have no voice in the mine, but dislike unlimited liability.—CWMARLAN.

LADY ELIZA MINE, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Having seen in your last Journal a notice relating to this mine, I, as one of the directors of the company, deny that there is any foundation for such report, there being no operations in progress at Lady Eliza, the time having been unavailably occupied in arranging the lease, which we hope at present doing by the company is a small outlay at another mine, which we hope may lead to good results; but here we have not anything to justify the remarks made in your last Journal. As I am anxious that nothing but the truth should be circulated, I hope you will insert this in your next.—G. FICKER.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to state that the particulars which appeared in our last Journal, respecting the arrangements for the disposal of the slaves and other property of the company, are not in accordance with fact. The matter is of very great interest, here and abroad, and we should be glad to publish an authorised statement from the directors, that the insertion of several letters forwarded by correspondents may be rendered unnecessary.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—Your correspondent, J. Jones, is rather behind with his invention, for I learn that Messrs. Till and Gardner, of Birmingham, have patented a precisely similar contrivance. I have not heard that their invention has been practically tested, but I certainly think that it is more likely to succeed than many contrivances which have been proposed; and I am sure that the small cost at which it can be applied will be much in its favour.—R. G.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The last general meeting was held on Feb. 12, and fully reported in the Journal of the following day. The mine was then represented as very promising, and within three weeks from that time the shares have more than doubled in price, which is considered justified by the great improvement that has taken place. The mine that is sinking below the 66 fms. level is expected to be finished by the middle of April, and will enable the adventurers to prove in some measure the value of the mine.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—"A Practical Miner" complains that in very many of the mines in this county, the names of which he particularises, the agents are blacksmiths, stone-masons, or incompetent individuals, who have never been in a mine; that at one, a short time since, a tailor was taken from his board in order to manage the property. The effect of this is, the men are dissatisfied, and the persons who are practical miners feel there is no prospect for them, when they are constantly seeing such unqualified parties placed over their heads, through the immaturity of the London committee, or some of the shareholders who may happen to reside in the adjacent towns. He states that in general, when a miner ventures to address a suggestion to any of these gentlemen, they treat him with less respect than a bull-dog would in charge of a butcher's cart. Other quarters, received numerous communications to the manner in which mines are managed in several parts of the principality, and if the statements of our correspondents are at all borne out in truth, it would appear that the appointment of a practical man to superintend mining operations, in both North and South Wales, is the exception and not the rule.

GREENWELL'S TREATISE.—"J. W. R." (Leeds).—This work relates principally to coal mining, but refers briefly to iron, lead, copper, and tin ore, and the manufacture therefrom. It contains all necessary information upon the practical working of collieries. The best work bearing upon measuring and planning is Budge's "Practical Miner's Guide."

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 6, 1888.

A letter has been addressed to the Steam Collieries Association, by Mr. HOPKINSON, of Huddersfield, one of the competitors for the prize of 500*l.* recently awarded to Mr. C. WYE WILLIAMS, stating that he has been for the last 20 years practising a plan of smoke prevention identical with that of Mr. WILLIAMS. This plan, he states, consists in applying fresh fuel alternately at the sides, and in admitting air to the burning fuel through small apertures at the door end of the furnace. He adds that, early in 1839, he practised this plan in Scotland, and, in 1840 and 1841, erected hundreds of furnaces in the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, in which the admission of air, beyond what passed between the bars of the grate, was wholly at the door end of the furnace, through small apertures or slits. The advantages arising from this plan were found to be so great, that at the Maltham Cotton Mills six furnaces were enabled to do the same work that had previously required nine furnaces.

Mr. HOPKINSON also states that the plan of firing recommended by Mr. WILLIAMS on the occasion of the competition for the prize offered by the Steam Collieries Association, had not been adopted by that gentleman before; and he also claims to have originated this plan of firing, which he considers to be totally opposite to that previously recommended by Mr. WILLIAMS, of spreading the coal evenly over the bars of the furnace.

The reason that Mr. HOPKINSON gives for not having sent in the plan which it would seem he considers preferable to that which he did send in for competition, is the impression the award was intended only to apply to new modes of effecting the prevention of smoke in a way, as far as practicable, independently of the stoker. Hence, he considered that he would not be justified in sending in for competition a plan that he had made public previously. This appears to have been a very unfortunate opinion, and we must say that it appears remarkable, for according to the conditions specified by the Steam Collieries Association in offering the prize, efficiency is clearly the principal desideratum they had in view.

The position of monetary matters in London, Paris, and New York, is at the present moment analogous and peculiar; yet, nevertheless, they represent the state of money generally in England, France, and the United States. The extraordinary dearth which prevailed in all three countries has been rapidly succeeded by a reduction in the value of money to almost a mere nominal percentage. Bankers and capitalists are glutted, and find no means of profitably employing the large sums at their disposal, for there is a total absence of speculation, or any general demand on the part of the public. It was fully anticipated on all hands that when money became of less value than the interest furnished from investments in the Government Securities of these different countries, that there would be a perfect inundation of projects of every description and kind; but the sequel has been the reverse of prognostication, and the public at large are taken by surprise. This state of things, however, is very satisfactory, for it shows there is no desire to enter into reckless adventure, and that all new undertakings will be scrutinised and investigated thoroughly before capital will be advanced. It will, therefore, be no obstacle, but rather encouragement, to *bona fide* and necessary associations for the carrying out of useful works, either at home or in the colonies, for it cannot, of course, be supposed that the floating capital of the country will remain idle for any length of time, so that legitimate enterprise must meet with proper support. The result of the tedious trial of the directors of the British Bank will assist likewise, we consider, in placing new associations in a better light before the public, and inspire confidence; inasmuch as it shows that, no matter what may be the social or monetary station of directors, punishment will reach them when misrepresentation or fraud is permitted in the control of affairs entrusted to their management or supervision; and the amount of punishment cannot in any way be determined by that accorded to the directors in question, for the sentence in their case was the first of the kind, and intended, no doubt, to act more as a warning for the future than as an adequate award of reprobation of the charges proved against the directors of the British Bank by the finding of the jury.

In matters more especially interesting to our class readers, both the present position and prospects are most encouraging. In our remarks of last week, and in our previous Number, we showed how large a proportion of the general increase of exports for the past year was represented by metals and metallic manufactures, and how small was their decrease as compared with the general deficiency of shipments for the month. Every branch of mining industry is in a wholesome state, great activity is presenting itself in the different mineral districts of the country, and there is evidently a determination to give increased vigour to existing works, to keep pace with the demand which is springing up in almost every part of the globe for British manufactured metals. This, of course, will lead to the introduction of many new combinations of interests for the opening up of virgin localities, or for the more extensive development of districts now wrought only to a limited extent. We hear of a few to be organised forthwith, and such as have come to our knowledge appear to be based on solid and justifiable ground; while there seems every desire on the part of those promoting them to render every point as clear and comprehensive as possible; so that be the issue what it may, there will be no ground of complaint as to the terms of lease, royalty, or the indications of favourable result to workings, on which expectations are founded. This is as it should be in all cases; we most sincerely hope that this straightforward and open course of action will be generally adopted by all who desire to

have carefully...
promote mining enterprise, and that the public will refrain from investing in undertakings launched on any other system. We will do our best to expose and reprobate any endeavour to mislead; but it is to be hoped that our services will not be required in this respect by anything even bordering on, or connected with, the mining industry of this country.

We have frequently alluded to the value and importance of the statistical returns furnished by the Board of Trade, which the authorities are endeavouring to render as complete and comprehensive as possible. The exports and imports are undeniably a true index of the state of mercantile intercourse between this country and its colonies and foreign states, and whether the transactions which produce the results thus recorded be sound or speculative, the real position of affairs is shown.

Periodical returns are likewise made by the Post-office and other public establishments, so that when the whole are passed under review we obtain a still clearer view of the general intercourse between countries and places. Taking these data as a safe index, we are struck with the extraordinary strides which our Australian dependencies have made annually to assume an elevated rank in the commercial relations of the mother country. As an instance thereof, is the fact that their mercantile and postal intercourse with Great Britain is equal to that of our long-established and extensive East Indian possessions. The exports of the produce and manufactures of the mother country amounted in value, in 1857, to 11,628,146*l.*, as respects articles transmitted to Australia, and to the East Indies the total was 11,648,341*l.*, or only 22,195*l.* in excess of the former. We find, moreover, that the number of letters which passed through the Post-office during last year for Australia was 1,467,334, and 1,532,257 for the East Indies, a difference of 64,923 in favour of India and China collectively, although there were two mails per month throughout the year in the latter case, and only one per month in the former. India has now four mails per month, and as frequent postal intercourse is a boon too much prized to be relinquished without a struggle, no doubt the present arrangements of the Post-office will continue after the cessation of revolt and tumult, even if we could calculate on a speedy tranquillisation of India. It would, therefore, be unjust to allow Australia to remain in her present position in respect to mails. The distance of these colonies is so much greater than our East Indian possessions that postal intercourse is necessarily more subject to mishaps and delays, and, consequently, there should be equal means of communicating as with India, and all commercial men are sensible of the embarrassments, and even losses, which have ensued in consequence of the irregularities which have occurred recently with the Australian mails, both outward and homeward. The present telegraphic advices from Australia show that further inconvenience has arisen in consequence of the *Simla* not reaching Melbourne and Sydney in due course, and she was the bearer of both the October and November outward mails, the most important which have been sent forward for many years (the October bags having been detained at Suez for an entire month), therefore the letters coming forward, *via* Marseilles, will be mere hasty replies, and from the ports only, to the intelligence of our monetary and commercial affairs.

The commercial and postal relations clearly demonstrate the injustice of granting frequent intercourse with India, and withholding it from Australia, and the loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants of the latter colonies are also equal to those evinced by our countrymen in the East Indies; indeed, they far exceed them in enthusiasm and national interest, if the result of the subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund may in any way be considered as a criterion or test, and we do not see why it may not, more especially as in the one the contributions were purely commercial, or as civilians, while in the latter they were essentially military, and more likely, therefore, to be stimulated to generosity in a matter so exclusively associated with the warlike branches of the country. Commercial Australia sent 155,824*l.*, and military India transmitted 81,156*l.*

There is altogether an apathy on the part of the Home Government in respect to Australia which seems extraordinary, and foreign countries are permitted to take an initiative in matters which should be purely British. Even Russia considers it important to obtain a knowledge of our Australian colonies, and sends her nobles to report officially on the general resources of each. Prussia, moreover, has dispatched a staff of scientific men and miners to gather details in respect of the vast mineral resources, especially of Victoria and South Australia, while England, "whose own they are," exhibits a total want of parental consideration, and looks with apparent unconcern on their rising greatness. Surely the progress of such a new world, for Australasia is nothing less, should meet with due consideration in Downing-street, and the encouragements to be given, rather than the difficulties to be thrown in the way of advancement, should be matter for serious reflection for the Government. The magnitude of the Australian trade, the mineral wealth, the pastoral productions, and the cereal crops, ought, we think, and no doubt will draw attention on the part of the public, and thus of the Government, to "Australian rights" and "Australian wrongs."

It is a common practice with many traders who become insolvent or bankrupt, if they have been in any way connected with mineral adventure, to attribute their misfortunes to unsuccessful mining; thus, a few years since, a merchant connected with the China trade, whose liabilities were over 300,000*l.*, and who had embarked in mining enterprise to the amount of 200,000*l.*, was said to have been ruined by his speculations in that branch of industry; and we often observe that many persons who have never been in any way connected with the mineral enterprise of the country describe themselves as concerned in mining when they are about to pass the ordeal of Portugal-street, imagining, probably, that the Commissioner may be inclined to take a more lenient view of their special cases if they ascribe their losses to mining speculations. At the time the Royal British Bank failed it was stated that their embarrassments had principally arisen from the advances they had made to the Welsh mines; previous, however, to so doing the works had been reported upon by competent persons, and stated to be of great value; the first advance made by them was 30,000*l.*, this was subsequently increased. After some time a Mr. WILKES offered to buy the mines for 70,000*l.* on credit, which was refused; he then proposed to pay 10,000*l.* down and the rest in bills, this was not accepted. Mr. CLARKE, one of the directors, resigned his seat at the board, and went down to manage the property; at that time he thought so favourably of it that he entered into engagements to pay a certain percentage per year and 10,000*l.* until the bank's account was liquidated. The amount of advances made up to Jan., 1855, was 84,675*l.*, the losses on the actual working of the mine having only been 14,300*l.*; so that, from the account rendered, it will be seen that upwards of 70,000*l.* were disbursed for other objects than those of legitimate mining. Of this property the value of the Cefn Cwse, at a forced sale, was 19,499*l.*, and that of Garth, 9508*l.* Its valuation as a going concern, in 1851, was taken at 93,234*l.*, at that period a profit had been made of 16,766*l.* The present portion has realised 6000*l.*, and this is taken by the landlord as a claim for back rent, dilapidations, &c. During a great portion of the time it was held by the Royal British Bank it was managed by their clerk, and since their failure until lately it has been in the hands of a subordinate and the official assignee. These gentlemen might have been very clever in their own professions, but we question whether the education they have received is sufficient to qualify them to become managers of coal and iron works.

From Pyle there is a railway to the works. At the Cefn establishment there is water-power for brick making, steam for pumping, and a water-balance for raising the coal and iron instead of steam; the works are most favourably situated, being 21 miles from Swansea and 6 from Bridgend, to both of which towns there is good communication. The coals raised are highly bituminous; the iron ores are of the argillaceous kind, together with the well-known and important blackband; in fact, so highly were they valued by competent people that an eminent engineer offered to take them at an annual rental of 3000*l.*

It is not our intention here to enter into the question whether it was a part of banking business to advance such large sums on immovable property; this has nothing to do with the matter at issue, as much may be said that in this instance they had a *bona fide* and tangible security, whereas in many of the advances they made there was nothing but notes of hand, which have proved to be of no value. When persons unacquainted with the get of coal and iron were sent down to manage the property the result was easy to be foreseen. We are all aware how easy it is even in a prosperous and dividend-paying mine to make it worse, either by negligence, injudicious outlay, waste, incompetence and their various concomitants, which have injured so many good properties, and brought them into undeserved disrepute.

Had these works been under the superintendence of persons who were practically acquainted with mining the results would have been far different; and in other hands, no doubt, the property will afford such a re-

turn as its valuable resources, if properly conducted, are capable of affording. We have been induced to make these remarks in justice to mining enterprise in general, and these much maligned works in particular; and the majority of our readers, on dispassionately considering all the circumstances, we are convinced will agree with us that, although they have been made the stalking-horse, the Welsh works were not the cause of the failure of the Royal British Bank. The various examinations have proved that this evil arose from far different causes, which are now too well known to need recapitulation.

The case of CORB, the great benefactor, through the iron trade, to the country, with which our readers are familiar, is not altogether isolated, but merely a very prominent one amongst a number of cases of men who, by their scientific attainments or inventive skill, have rendered great benefits to the community, and have yet descended to the grave impoverished and unheeded, much to the disgrace of a country which boasts of the great patriotism and philanthropy of its inhabitants. To lament, however, over past misdoings is of little avail; the true atonement for evil is to mend our ways in future, and with this view we cannot do better than seek to render our patent laws, if possible, so perfect and available that perchance the rights of all inventors may be readily and fully assured to them; and, furthermore, if by any caprice of fortune inventors should be in need of pecuniary assistance in order to maintain a decent existence, such assistance be cheerfully and promptly rendered to them.

Viewing matters in this way, we have thought it our duty to give publicity to the movement now making by the NATIONAL PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION, in order to further cheapen and rectify our patent system—the petition to Parliament promoted by that body being given in another part of our Journal, the perusal of which will show that there is at present a surplus accruing to the Patent Office from patent fees, and that reductions, which are much needed, may, therefore, very properly be made; further, that after such reductions are effected, a considerable surplus may still be looked for, which surplus cannot be more properly appropriated than as a means for granting pensions and allowances to needy inventors, it being intolerable that the public revenue should be benefitted by a tax upon inventive genius.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.)

MARCH 4.—The sale of copper ores at Redruth last week was the fourth sale for the month, and it was gratifying to find that the standard was well maintained. It was more than 18*l.* higher than at the commencement of the year, and the miners obtained for ores of average produce 17*l.* 3*s.* per ton more than those ores would have made at the beginning of January. There were 2579 tons sold, which, at 17*l.* 3*s.* per ton, amounts to 2965*l.*, which sum accrues as profits to mine shareholders on this one ticketing, beyond the profits which would have accrued to them on the same ores in January. The standard has been very steady for the last month. When mining shareholders can obtain 100*l.* for as much ore of any produce as will make a ton of copper, they may consider themselves in a good position; and more than that has been given during the last month. On the 4th Feb. the price given for "ore copper" was 101*l.* 8*s.*, and on Feb. 25, 102*l.* 1*s.* per ton, being slightly over the 100*l.*; and, if the standard be maintained for some time at this rate, no mining shareholder need complain, but all have reason to congratulate themselves on the state of their property, so far as the prices of ore are concerned.

The business in mine shares has not been so active during the past week as it had been previously. At South Frances meeting a dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared, the previous dividend being 7*l.* The mine is looking well in the eastern ground, and an improvement is very likely to take place in the western levels as soon as the next cross-course is cut through. There is great room for exploration in this set, which is altogether a fine mining property; but the impending lawsuit with West Basset, on the question of boundary, tends to keep down, to some extent, the price of shares in both mines. West Basset is looking very favourable, and, from indications, further improvements are expected. At West Frances a change has taken place in the 85 west, which is looking promising for an increased quantity of ore, and a good mine in depth. At South Tolgus there is a capital lode in the 100 west, and the mine is looking better in other places. The shares are at about 170*l.*; at the beginning of the year they were about 115*l.* West Seton continues to have some very rich stopes and good ends, but the shares hardly maintain the price they have been; they are quoted at 315*l.* West Alfred Consols has a very promising lode in the 95 west, and in other places the mine is looking well. Grambler and St. Aubyn is doing well, and the shares have an upward tendency; at the ticketing last week, 36 tons of the ores sold by this mine averaged about 26 per cent. produce, which high percentage is rare in Cornish mines. Wheal Clifford is very productive on the Hot lode, and is likely to increase samplings. North Basset is looking well, and improvements may be fairly expected from present indications. South Basset shares have a little declined: price about 10*l.* East Basset shares are not quite so firm. Tolvaaden is looking well, and, according to present appearances, make a dividend-paying mine. Wheal Margery shares are from 9*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* East Margaret is looking better, and is a promising young tin mine. At South Seton meeting a call of 1*l.* per share was made; when greater depth is attained, there is little doubt that this mine will stand well. At South Ellen meeting a call of 8*s.* 3*d.* per share, being a division of costs, was made; it is stated that the mine is looking promising in the western ground. At Great Wheal Busy much activity prevails, and although the ores are at present poor, when fresh ground is opened it may be expected that the produce will be better; many persons are sanguine of great success ultimately in this mine.

The electric telegraph will soon be in action from Penzance to Truro and intermediate towns, in communication with the metropolis. Information of improvements in mines can then be immediately conveyed from the centre and most important of the mining districts to London. In this way, more will often be known in London respecting changes in Cornish mines than in the immediate locality; and, no doubt, a considerable amount of share business will be transacted in connection with the London share market by means of the telegraphic wires.

The recent letters in the Journal from correspondents, exposing the monstrous impositions of samplers' fees, and the expenses of ticketing dinners, has given rise to considerable comment and complaint amongst shareholders. The samplers' fees have been complained of before, but it was not supposed, as a general thing, that the expenses of ticketing dinners averaged 40*l.* each. There would be no desire on the part of those connected with the mining interest to see a meagre dinner laid out on such an occasion; on the contrary, the feeling would be the other way; still there is no need that extravagance should be indulged in to the extent it has been. The samplers' fees, however, are the chief source of complaint. Those gentlemen receive salaries from their employers—the smelting companies—and why should they expect or receive gratuities from the miners? Surely the smelting companies, who exact 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton of ore as "returning charges," can afford to give their samplers sufficient salaries without their coming, in the way they do, to the miners for something towards helping out their incomes. This system of gratuities is an old and almost obsolete system in other ways of business. It was once carried to great perfection by stage coachmen and guards, but wherever railways have been opened it has happily been abandoned. It is time that a better system should prevail in mining matters as well as in travelling, and the gratuities to the samplers be done away with entirely. Let their employers pay them sufficient salaries, if they do not at present pay them enough, and the mines be relieved from this system of fees and gratuities, which is unworthy of the age. In one of the local papers, last week, an adventurer in mines in the eastern district called attention to the enormous fees demanded by the samplers on the banks of the Tamar; he said the mines were willing to allow what was fair for the samplers coming up 70 miles, but their charges were most exorbitant. "There appears," he said, "to be no system in their charges, as some mines pay more than others in proportion to the ores sampled. Take, for instance, the Devon Consols, where they only pay 35*l.* for sampling and weighing from 2000 to 3000 tons; whereas, from the small mines there is paid 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for sampling and weighing 50 tons; or, should it be put into two parcels (which is frequently the case), there is 2*l.* 2*s.* to pay extra, and no allowance is made if the same person should purchase both parcels." This is but one instance of the complaints that are made of the present system, the only proper remedy for which would be, not the reduction of the samplers' fees, but their entire abolition.

The committee of the Mining School at Truro have issued a report of its progress from the commencement, in 1855, to the close of the year

1857. The report certainly conveys the impression that the school is calculated eventually to be of use to the mining interest, but it appears that Government has not given the assistance which the promoters of the institution expected, and, therefore, increased local aid must be obtained, or the institution will be abandoned. This may well be a subject of regret, as many years will probably elapse before any experiment of the same kind will be repeated in Cornwall. It would appear, from the report, that prejudice against the school is in some measure giving way. The managing committee remark that "the visits of the pupils to the various mines have elicited from the mine agents the acknowledgment that a large amount of the information necessary to the successful performance of their duties can be more easily and better obtained at such a school as this than at the mine; although it is unquestionable that practice in the mine itself is essential to the experienced miner." If these are the views of intelligent mine agents, it would be unfortunate that the school should drop; as, although not a perfectly organised institution in the opinion of many persons, it is still a commencement in the right direction. It is an attempt at a special mining education, and if more funds were forthcoming, the institution might probably be rendered of a more efficient and practical character.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 4.—The Coal Trade continues very quiet here, little business being done except for immediate requirements either for home or abroad, the collieries being as before only partially employed; at some the owners are accumulating large heaps of coals in anticipation of a brisker demand. Where this is not the case the number of days they are worked per week are, of course, less.

There is a fair demand from the railway companies for coke for locomotive purposes. The stocks of iron at the furnaces in Durham are probably heavier just now than they have been at any time within the last four years, which causes much loss and inconvenience to the makers. In addition to the strike at Witton Park Iron-works another has occurred at the Conside Iron-works, of the same class of men—puddlers.

The Derwent Iron-works, situated at the west end of Bishopwearmouth, which have been closed for some time, have lately been taken by a powerful company, and it is expected that shortly they will be again in active operation.

The proposed Durham and Cleveland Union Railway is attracting some attention in the North; it is designed to connect the great iron ore royalties of Cleveland with the extensive coal fields of the central and northern parts of Durham; and in connecting those important districts there can be little doubt that its effect would be highly beneficial.

The directors of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway have decided in favour of the scheme, and resolved to co-operate with the promoters of it. The extension of the trade from West Hartlepool is very remarkable, especially the foreign export trade, which has increased sevenfold since 1854.

Winter, long delayed, has at length burst upon us with a sternness and severity rarely exceeded. A strong north-east gale has also set in, and some wrecks have occurred on our rocky coast. It appears that on this coast 1000 vessels are lost annually, and also 1000 lives are lost. This is a melancholy fact—the loss of so much valuable property and so many equally valuable lives. And this, naturally enough, suggests the question—Can any measures be taken to prevent this awful loss of life and property? This question is at the present time engaging the attention of the commercial classes in the North. Petitions, numerous and influentially signed, from the ports of Blyth, Seaton, Sluice, &c., have been transmitted to Lord Ossulton for presentation to the House of Commons, praying for the establishment of a harbour of refuge on the N.E. coast, and recommending Newbiggen Bay as a proper place for such harbour. And a few days ago a numerous and influential meeting, consisting of deputations from the Tyne and Wear commissioners, the trade and commerce committee of the Council of Sunderland, &c., and a deputation from the port of Seaham, was held in the Exchange, Sunderland, to consider the advisability of such a scheme. The proceedings occupied several hours. It was stated that it would require about a million of money to meet the requirements of the ports. There can be only one opinion as to the necessity for such a scheme as this being carried out in some way on this dangerous coast; and it must not be forgotten that various charges are now made on our shipping in the shape of passing tolls, &c., which are obviously unjust and unfair, and which could be applied to the support of such harbours of safety, which ought, in fact, only to be levied for such purpose.

CONSETT IRON WORKS, MARCH 4.—Respecting the notice in the report from Northumberland and Durham in your last Journal, concerning the iron manufactured from the Cleveland ironstone by the Derwent Iron Company at Consett, I beg to add the following particulars as to the iron manufactured at two of their blast furnaces: At two it was 695 tons, and the other two 875 tons in the fortnight ending Feb. 13, to the great credit of the management; and to show their care for the moral and spiritual interests of their workmen, it should be mentioned that the blast is off the above furnaces on the Sabbath day. Were the furnaces to blow full time—that is, 14 days without stoppages, they would manufacture at the rate of 744 and 937 tons from the four furnaces.—REES THOMAS, Furnace Manager.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.)

MARCH 4.—A slight increase in the number of orders received from America this week, and some little improvement in the home demand for best qualities of finished iron, is all that can be said on the state of the iron trade. The number of orders actually in hand is very few; one or two of the works are able to keep in full operation, but most are only partially at work.

In the general hardware trades business is certainly not now active. Whether it is owing to the change of Ministry or not, it is pretty certain that the signs of improvement recently discerned are not now so apparent. In the lock trade there is a great scarcity of orders, whilst at the tin and brass works, which have suffered least, general alacrity prevails, especially where the chief trade is with America. The Canadian demand is at the present time extremely flat.

Further information under the Truck Act have been heard by the Wolverhampton magistrates this week. The defendants in these cases were Messrs. Hickman, ironmasters, of Bilston, and other places. The informations were all laid by a man named Hissell, whose name has appeared in other cases of this nature in a similar capacity. Three out of six cases were heard, in which cheques on a bank at Dudley, six miles away, for small sums were given to the men, and taken to the shop of the defendants, and then goods and a small balance in cash were given for the cheques. A clerk from the bank on which the cheques were drawn deposed that the cheques would have been paid if presented at the bank, and that many similar cheques had been paid. On behalf of the defendants it was contended that the present Stamp Act rendered cheques for less than 20*s.* legal. The magistrates inflicted the penalty of 5*l.* in each of three cases heard, but afterwards adjourned judgment for a fortnight, to consider the question raised respecting the provisions of the Stamp Act.

A boiler explosion, causing the instant death of four persons, and inflicting serious injury on several others, occurred on Saturday last, at the works of Messrs. Whitehouse and Haines, near Dudley. The evidence, so far, affords no clue to the cause of the accident. It is remarkable that during the whole of the day a great scarcity of steam was experienced, and the engine had stopped five minutes before the explosion occurred. Further enquiry may indicate the cause of the explosion. The force exerted by the expanding power is shown by the fact that a piece of the boiler two tons in weight was flung a distance of 200 yards. Damage amounting to 200*l.* or 300*l.* has been done by the accident.

Three men (Hanley, Ingram, and Topless) were killed by a fall of coal at Messrs. Davies's Lodge Colliery, West Bromwich. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, said that, from the colliery being nearly worked out, the coal was full of hollows and cracks, or partings, and was on that account exceedingly dangerous to work. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, accompanied by an expression of the jury's opinion that it was the duty of the proprietors to cease working the pit.

It is understood the next examination of candidates for the Iron and Coalmasters' Prizes, will take place in the week previous to Passion-week, and the prizes will be distributed in the Corn Exchange, Wolverhampton, in the week following Easter.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.)

MARCH 4.—The Coal Trade continues dull, and there is little probability of an improvement being experienced unless our cotton and woollen manufacturers increase their demands.

Two inquests were held at Clay Cross to-day by Mr. Buaby, the coroner for the Hundred of Scarsdale, at which Mr. Hedley, of Derby, was present. The first was on the body of John Sampson Bannister, a bricklayer, who was killed on February 23 by the falling of several arches in one of the pits at Clay Cross Collieries. A number of men were employed in building arches under the roof of the new foundation pit, when several of them fell and buried the deceased and six other men in the ruins, all of whom, except the deceased, were extricated alive, and are expected to recover. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it would appear that all the centerings were properly put in and well supported, but that one of the laggers stretched out too near the shaft, and that when the chair was descending the shaft it struck the lagging and knocked down the arches. Mr. Howe, the engineer at the works, and Mr. Parker,

THE PATENT LAW, AS RECENTLY AMENDED.—No. X.

BY F. W. CAMPLING.

In these proceedings it is usual for the alleged infringer to deny not only the substantial identity of what he has made and used with the subject-matter of the patent, but also to deny that, if identical, there is no legal injury, as the patent right is not a valid and subsisting right, from not being a "manufacture," having a bad title; not having "novelty" or "utility;" from the plaintiff not being the legal "patentee," or his executor, administrator, or assign; or from the "provisional specification," or "specification," being bad in law; as to which, refer to former statements on those subjects.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that it will be no objection to the validity of a patent, whether in an action of infringement or *in re facias*, that the subject-matter of the letters patent is really only an addition to, or improvement upon, a patent previously granted to another person, and which cannot be legally worked without the license of that person; for the law allows such patents to be good and valid (see the provisions of the letters patent). In fact, the position of the two patentees is such that, so long as the first patent continues in force, the second patentee cannot use his improvements without license from the first patentee, whilst the first patentee cannot avail himself of the benefit of the second patentee's improvements without license from the second patentee.

By section 41, of Act of 1852, the prosecutor in *in re facias* must deliver with his "declaration"—that is, before trial—notice of particulars of his objections to the patent. And the patentee plaintiff, in an action for infringement, must deliver before trial particulars of the breaches of his patent right that he alleges have been committed by the defendant. And the defendant, or alleged infringer, must, if he impeaches the patent right, deliver the particulars of the objections he makes to such right before trial. These particulars to be circumstantial statements as to when, where, and how.

The questions involved in patent litigation embracing generally matters of scientific technique, it is customary for the plaintiff and defendant to call men of eminence in practical science as what are termed scientific witnesses; and as these witnesses are selected and paid by the plaintiff and defendant respectively, they usually come prepared not to go into the true state of the case, but only to support that view of it which may be favourable to the side that remunerates them. Hence irreconcilable statements are made in matters which the court and jury have little or no acquaintance with, and cases are decided in an unsatisfactory way, leading to new trials, appeals, and enormous expenses. In any case these scientific witnesses, and their expenses, render patent litigation peculiarly costly.

Now all this, it would seem, might be removed if some system were adopted whereby scientific testimony would be obtained for the behoof of the court and jury, and not for the advancement of the views of either plaintiff or defendant. The expense to be borne by the patent office first. Let us hope that this, and many other points, will ere long receive the attention of the Legislature.—*Patent Office, Strand.*

In another column we publish the prospectus of the Bychton Coal, Cannel, and Iron Company; the object of which is to work the minerals under the Bychton estate, at Mostyn, which comprises about 430 acres, held on lease for 21 years, on terms unusually favourable to the lessees, who are to receive one-third of the profits in consideration of their transferring their interest to the company. An ad level upwards of one mile in length, driven through the estate, has proved no less than 14 seams of coal, the aggregate thickness of which exceeds 70 feet. It is estimated that there are on the estate more than 15,000,000 tons of coal and Cannel, besides about 60 veins of valuable iron ore. The colliery is admirably situated for land and water carriage, being on the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and within a quarter of a mile of the Dee.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Feb. 27, amounted to 339,610, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 410,530, showing a decrease of 11,920. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 154,654; and for the corresponding week of last year to 162,462, showing a decrease of 7818.

The receipts on the Eastern Counties amounted to 10771; on the Great Northern to 5911; on the Great Western to 3021; on the London and North-Western to 37344; on the London and Blackwall to 1131; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 10321; on the London and South Western to 3641; and on the South-Eastern to 5881; total, 78114.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 234,959, and for the corresponding period of 1857 to 239,068, showing a decrease of 4109. In the receipts of these lines, added to the decrease on the metropolitan lines, makes the total decrease 11,920, as compared with the corresponding week of 1857.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due on March 1, 1858, 9544, making 5,232,378, called during the present year.

The Grand Trunk Railroad has been of great benefit to Canada, and when carried across the Continent to the Pacific, will become the highway from Europe to China. The opening of the rich and fertile prairies of the new waste lands of the Hudson's Bay Company will add much to the traffic. May we not expect to see the tea and silks of China reaching London by steam and rail in 30 days before 1870? Grants of land would make the rail, as in the United States. Parliament and the Government must open the vast and fertile regions of the Hudson's Bay Company to settlement under the Crown, giving inhabitants the privileges of English subjects.

RAILWAY LIBERLITY.—In consequence of the losses which the recent state of commercial affairs has caused to the iron ore merchants, the directors of the Furness Railway have made a special drawback of 3d. per ton to the merchants upon the quantity of iron ore conveyed during the past half-year. This drawback will amount to nearly 1500, and will be paid out of the surplus of the revenue account, after providing for the dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

At the Birmingham Wagon Company meeting, on Feb. 22, their affairs were shown to be in a very satisfactory position. After the discharge of all demands for the efficient maintenance of wagon stock, reserved fund, current expenses, and the apportionment of profits by dividends paid in February and August, there remains a balance of profit of 2994 17s. 8d.—adequate to payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, with provision for every contingency that may arise from bad debts, or any other cause, as well as a further addition to the reserved fund. The number of wagons owned by the company on Dec. 31, 1856, was 397, earning an annual rental of 4734 10s.; the company has now 718 wagons, and they earn 8666 10s. per annum. Thus there has been an increase of wagons amounting to 316 in the year, and of wagon rents to 3872, and there is every reason to believe that the increase will follow the extension of the present year. Mr. J. T. Goode and Mr. W. Nicks were re-elected directors; Mr. T. Dowling reappointed shareholders' auditor; and 1000, voted to the directors for their services during the past year. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the secretary, Mr. B. Smith, for his constant and indefatigable services.

At the meeting of the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, it was resolved that the report of Mr. J. D. Croker, and the whole question of the costs of the solicitor, be referred to a committee, consisting of Sir C. Roney, Mr. Lloyd, the Hon. Mr. Browne, Mr. A. Macneil, Mr. Corry, Mr. J. Graves, and Mr. B. Cox. This course must prove alike satisfactory to Mr. Dillon and to the proprietors.

At the Trinidad Railway Company meeting, on Thursday, the announcement was made of the Colonial Government having agreed to allow a guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for the construction of the railway; also grant of Crown lands to the extent of 1000 acres per mile of railway; the timber and minerals on and under these lands; the right of cutting timber on the Crown lands for the construction of the line; and the right of importing all materials, machinery, &c., duty free. The undertaking, if carried out, will undoubtedly prove an immense benefit to the colony, and highly advantageous to the shareholders, more especially if the discoveries of coal should realise the expectations of the Government geologists at present exploring the island.

At the Geelong and Ballarat Railway meeting, on Thursday, the affairs were finally wound up, and the balance divided amongst the directors for their trouble: 11d. per share has been returned out of the 2s. 6d. paid, and the holders of 3700 shares, amounting to 153, 15s., have not called for their portion. The whole of the liabilities are Greenough, and the small sum awarded to the directors would have been swallowed up in expenses if attempted to be distributed. The proceedings were conducted harmoniously.

At the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway half-yearly meeting, Feb. 27 (Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., in the chair), Mr. Wragge (the secretary) read the report, which stated that the line was opened for passenger traffic on June 25, and for goods on Sept. 1. The gross earnings up to Dec. 31 last amounted to 2116 15s. 6d. After providing for the interest on the debenture debt there remained a sufficient surplus revenue for a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the paid-up capital of the company. The meeting was then made special, and the directors were authorised to borrow the sum of 41,000, to be expended in completing the line to Boston. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS ON RAILWAYS.—An ingenious invention (patented by Mr. C. Martin, of Reading) for working signals on railways was, a few days since, exhibited at the works of Messrs. Collinge and Co., Westminster Bridge-road. Two lengths of pipes are arranged along each line of railway, and contain a fluid (by preference naphtha), not liable to be affected by heat or cold. To each signal apparatus is applied a pump, which communicates with the two ends of the two lengths of pipes or tubes, which respectively communicate forward and backward to two other signal stations. The pump is acted upon by the train passing over a lever at the side of the rail. Each pump has two valves, one opening inward and the other outward, so that when a train passes, the raising of the piston of the pump draws the fluid from the pipe which is along that part of the line over which the train has just passed; and the piston is prevented from again moving, because the fluid has just passed; and the piston of the line is full of fluid, and the piston will only be allowed to move when the train acts on the next pump; then a quantity of fluid is withdrawn, and the piston of the first pump allowed to descend, whereby the signal at the previous station is lowered. It is proposed to place the signal station at (say) one mile apart, and as it is thought that the apparatus will be very effective, its extensive adoption is anticipated. The cylinder of that constructed for the Peterborough station is 3 in. diameter; the pipe 1/2 in.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—E. CUVILLIER, Arras, France: Steam-engines.—H. BLAIR, Kearsley: Recovering of sulphur which has been used in the manufacture of soda-ash, and in the apparatus connected therewith.—J. BRATT, Law-place, South Linsbeth: Locomotive and other steam-engines.—S. SYLVESTER, Liverpool: Deposition of steam, and in the apparatus connected therewith.—R. GRIFFITH, Mornington-road, Kent's-parish: A screw propeller and apparatus for governing engines used to give motion to screw propellers.—W. THOMSON, L.D., Glasgow: Testing and working electric telegraphs.—F. M. BAUDOUIN, Paris: Electric telegraph cables.—W. CLARK, Chancery-lane: Rotary engine.—W. CORY, jun., Gordon-place: Artificial fuel.—R. A. BROOMAN, patent agent, Fleet-street: Treating ores of precious metals.—E. C. SHERRARD, Jermyn-street, St. James: Depositing metals and metallic alloys by electricity.—S. SMITH, Hyson-green, works: Nottingham: Insuring the correct action of the safety-valves of steam-engines.—J. PERROT, Rochelle: Apparatus for regulating the speed of steam-engines.—B. HARTMAN, Bristol: Composition for covering iron and other ships' bottoms, and other surfaces.

MANUFACTURE OF METALS.—Mr. J. Fearnson, of Birmingham, has patented an invention, which consists in feeding sheet metal to the requisite size, one or more being operated upon at once across the sheet; also, feeding blanks and shaped articles to the requisite size, and conducting them to positions where they are ejected from the machine. His other improvements relate to cutting, shaping, and piercing metals. The action of his improved machine is this:—While the pinching jaws are open the strip of metal, of the width required for two blanks, is passed between the jaws of the first feeder, and advanced between the cutting-out bed and punch, with its end against the holding grip. The punch advances, cuts out the blank, and carries it through the cutting-out bed. The blank is deposited in the mouth of the blank feeder, which carries the blank into the shaping die. While the mouth of the feeder is at rest over the shaping bed, the centre part advances before the outer part of the shaping punch, through the mouth of the feeder, and secures the blank in the shaping bed, and the blank feeding slide recedes for another blank. By this time the cutting-out punch has receded out of the cutting-out bed, and through the punch-roller, the pinching jaw has pinched the metal, and the grip has released the metal while the feeder was at rest. The sheet metal has advanced laterally and longitudinally with the metal, till the perforated hole was a little beyond, and on one side of the hole in the cutting-out bed; and while the feeder held the metal at rest, the grip held the metal securely to the bed, the pinching jaw opened and the feeder returned for another length of metal, and now the punch cuts out another blank, which is deposited in the mouth of the blank feeder.

DESULPHURISING MINERALS, AND EXTRACTING GOLD, SILVER, &c.—Mr. Godefroy has obtained another patent (2141) for a method of effecting this object. It consists in subjecting the minerals, in a state of fine powder, to the action of strong alkaline solutions, and, at the same time, of steam, under a pressure of 80lbs. or more on the square inch. By this treatment the sulphurous portion is to be in a large measure, separated and absorbed, while the metallic portion remaining in a granulated state is to be afterwards treated, according to circumstances, in the ordinary way. The alkaline solvent to be used may be either caustic soda or caustic potash, or mixture of soda and quicklime, together or separately. Inside the boiler, or in the Great Western, a shaft is carried, which is connected with a pump-mill, which is kept in motion during the treatment of the ore. Sometimes minerals operated upon are to be reduced to a dry powder before being discharged from the iron vessel, whereby the metallic and sulphurous portions are more thoroughly disintegrated than by the method of solution. This plan is principally applicable to desulphurised iron ore.

ROLLING HOOPS AND WHEEL TYRES.—Messrs. Danvers and Billings, New York, U.S., propose to bend up and weld the hoop or wheel tyre in the ordinary way, and then, while in a heated state, to place it between rollers adapted to the shape of the tyre. The rollers open to receive the tyre, and forced together to roll the same by means of suitable screw and gearing.

FLUORSPAR AND FELSPAR.—In the treatment of certain compounds of silica, alumina, sodium, or potash, and the application thereof in any process in which the alumina of commerce is employed, Mr. H. Kenyon, Manchester, takes ordinary clays or spars, compounded of various proportions of silica, alumina, water, and as little iron as possible; he prefers those which contain about—Silica, 46.29; alumina, 40.09; peroxide of iron, .27; lime, .5; water, 12.67, but does not confine himself to these proportions. He dries and grinds the clay, and calcines it or not as preferred, driving off the water, and rendering the clay more porous, and carbonising the iron, rendering the clay more easily acted on by the sulphuric acid, or he can dispense with the calcination by the adding heat obtained from the decomposition of the salts mentioned. He takes 2 parts of the clay or spar thus treated, and adds 1 part of marine salt, muriate of soda, nitrate of soda, or nitrate of potash, 1 1/2 part of boiling water, and dissolving 1/2 part of Glauber's salts or soda, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, with this mixture in a common furnace, 1 part of concentrated sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.850, and drives off and collects the hydrochloric acid, or, if desired, the acid gas. Or he puts 2 parts of clay, 1 part of marine salt, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, and 2 1/2 parts of sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.350; he submits the residue to a furnace until the whole of the hydrochloric or nitric acid gases are driven off.

MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID.—Mr. W. Proctor, Bristol, proposes to employ jets of steam for drawing or forcing into the acid chamber currents of atmospheric air or other gaseous substances which are capable of yielding oxygen to the gaseous fumes which are generated in the furnace.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Mr. Chas. Norris, Halifax, claims the production of crude sulphate of alumina from the spontaneous combination of the alumina contained in China clay with sulphuric acid. He reduces the whole to powder, and mixes it with about an equal weight of sulphuric acid of the specific gravity of 1.75. This mixture is thrown into a heap; the action of the sulphuric acid commences spontaneously and proceeds rapidly until the heap is formed into a dry crude sulphate of alumina.

IMPROVED BREAK.—Dr. N. Saintard, Paris, has patented an invention which consists in mounting wheels or rollers on fixing axes behind or in front of the ordinary carriage wheels, and in arresting the rotation of these wheels by bringing between the additional wheels or rollers and the carriage wheels a wedge or cam fixed on the additional wheel.

PRESERVING METALS FROM OXIDATION.—The absolute necessity for coating iron vessels with some composition to preserve them from oxidation, and the inefficiency of the pigments and varnishes in general use, has, for some time past, induced inventors to turn their attention to the subject. Red, zinc, marine, anti-corrosion, and metallic oxide paints, have each their good qualities and their defects; so that the object has been to invent a composition which, from its chemical properties, would really prevent the oxidation of iron, be more economical, and cover a larger surface than red paint, be easily laid on, suitable for all purposes and climates, able to resist cold, heat, acids, damp weather, salt water, &c., and be more permanent in its effects than any hitherto known anti-corrosion paint. In the endeavour to obtain a pigment possessing these properties, Messrs. Dodd and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have for a number of years been engaged with experiments that have resulted in the production of the "grey minium," which they consider the best preservative against the corrosion of metals extant, and the testimonials from chemists of repute appear fully to bear out their opinion. This composition, when applied once or twice, has a beautiful and polished lustre of a dark olive colour; it dries quickly (covering the iron with a glazed, compact, and tenacious adhesive coating); it neither runs, blisters, cracks, nor peels off; has a great affinity for iron, with which it seems to unite itself most intimately, and, consequently, when the oleaginous matters which it contains have become decomposed by the action of the sun, air, or rain, the colour remains, forming a hard, protecting, and impenetrable skin, rendering the object to which it has been applied much more durable than galvanised iron. The body of the material, when not mixed sufficiently with linseed oil for paint, forms a good cementative material or putty, well adapted for cementing gas, water, or other pipes. The paint may be used in any way, and is also available for preventing corrosion in steam-boilers. In this case the line deposit adheres to the pigment instead of the iron, and can be removed therefrom with comparatively little trouble.

MANUFACTURE OF BOILER-PLATES.—Mr. W. E. Jones, Birmingham, proposes to manufacture the plates thicker at those parts where the rivets pass through so that he obtains greater strength without increasing the weight of iron used.

PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON RAILWAYS.—Messrs. Till and Gardiner, Birmingham, have invented an improved method of preventing collisions on railways. It consists in arranging a series of levers along the entire length of the line, at distances of, say, a quarter of a mile apart, the alternate levers are connected with each other, so that when the first lever, which remains elevated until it reaches the third lever; this is elevated and the first lowered; on arriving at the fifth, that is raised and the third lowered—the second, fourth, &c., are acted on in the same way. The raised lever may be made to act upon the breaks of a train following too closely that which has raised the lever, or to cut off the steam.

STEAM-ENGINES.—To improve and to simplify the present methods of working the valves connected with the cylinders of steam-engines, it is proposed by Messrs. J. Grantham and H. Sharp, of Liverpool, to work a countershaft parallel to the main shaft by means of spur wheels or other mechanical contrivances. The shaft will be so situated as to be easily connected to the rods which work the valves, and on it will be placed the usual eccentricities, cams, or cranks, to give motion to the valve rods, and also the wheel through which it will receive motion from the main shaft. This wheel will not be keyed to the shaft, but connected by a stop on the shaft acting upon a corresponding stop on the boss of the wheel, and the wheel will be so formed that the wheel can move round its axis a portion of a circle when the engine has to be reversed. There will be attached to the boss of the wheel on the countershaft, a hollow tube, on the outside of which will be one or more long spiral projection forming about half the pitch of a perfect screw; on this shaft also will be another tube or nut made to enclose the former one, and having grooves corresponding to the spiral inclines above described, which is made to slide on the shaft, but having two keys to cause the shaft to revolve with it. At one end of this tube will be a collar and hoop, by which, and by the intention of levers or other mechanical contrivances, it can be made to slide backwards and forwards.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PUMPS AND TUBING.—An invention which is considered, by the patentee, applicable to an almost infinity of purposes too frequently proves, when subjected to a practical test, worthless for everything; fortunately, however, there is some exception to this rule, and certainly one of them is the invention of Mr. T. C. Clarkson, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. His improvements relate to pumps, tubings, lifeboats, tents, tanks, roofing, and many other articles of utility; yet, in each, it would appear calculated to produce the most happy results. The "patent amalgamated square pumps" are extremely simple, and not liable to foul. The box of the pump is made larger than the pipe through which the water flows, and a great volume is thus obtained. Should repairs be needed both valves can be readily got at, but, from an improved arrangement of the working box, accidents are of very rare occurrence. They are formed of cast planking or other wood, with textile fabric, adhered with marine glue, surrounding; so that greater strength and tenacity are obtained than from any other material. The wood is previously treated to prevent decay, and there is nothing to fear from corrosion, oxidation, or fracture. The advantages of the tubing, when used for mining purposes, is that it is cheap, durable, and can be made of any length, shape, or size, perfectly air-tight throughout. It is anticipated that applied to ventilating purposes it would be invaluable. For tubular lifeboats, tanks, &c., lightness and strength are the recommendations of the invention. The new pump was tried some time since against the Admiralty pump, when the result was that Clarkson's three 100 gallons of water in 20 seconds, while the Admiralty pump required 75 seconds to throw the same quantity, it being also admitted by the men that the former worked with greater ease. They have been already extensively adopted, and from the testimonials given of their efficacy, there can be no doubt as to their value.

DOUCEUR OF £50, £100, AND UPWARDS.—A GENTLEMAN (Aged 27), possessing a practical knowledge of business, and conversant with the Italian language, will PAY the above DOUCEUR to any party obtaining him a GENTLEMANLY, PERMANENT, AND REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT, at home or abroad. Unexceptionable references and security given.—Address, "M.M.," Post-office, Wilby-terrace, Bow-road, London, E.

TO IRONMASTERS AND COAL PROPRIETORS.—CLERK.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN seeks an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK. He is proficient in accounts and book-keeping by double entry, and has long been accustomed to accounts in the iron and coal trades in all its branches. References of the highest respectability, and security if required.—Address, by letter, "A. J.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, OR MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles. His present engagement being about to terminate, he is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS.—THE ADVERTISER has been MANAGING FORGE and MILLS for the last 20 years, and will shortly be OPEN to a FRESH ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references.—Address, W. B. FORKIN, chemist, Maesteg, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

TO COAL AND IRONMASTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has had 20 years' experience as viewer, &c., at collieries in the North of England, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as VIEWER or MANAGER of a COLLIERY or COLLIERIES. Highly satisfactory references will be given.—Address, "S. A.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO SLATE AND STONE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has an intimate acquaintance with everything connected with the above, and has for several years carried on a large trade (including several Government contracts), and who has likewise a good connection with first-class builders in town, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as CONFIDENTIAL CLERK or AGENT. His references are of the first order.—Address, "Z.," care of the Housekeeper, 150, Leadenhall-street, City, E.C.

WANTED, by an extensive firm, a PERSON who UNDERSTANDS the CASTING of SHOT, and capable of SUPERINTENDING the MANUFACTURE. A liberal salary will be given.—Address, "Patent Shot," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London. All communications will be considered strictly private and confidential.

WANTED, a PERSON of great experience in the management of coal mines, both practically and commercially, as CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT of a LARGE COLLIERY on the CONTINENT, about to be worked by an English company. A liberal salary will be given, with considerable prospective advantages; and the most undeniable references as to capacity and integrity required. Security commensurate with the responsibility will have to be given.—Address, by letter, to "W. C.," 1, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

TO NOBLEMEN AND LANDHOLDERS.—WANTED, an ESTATE or MINE AGENCY, by a GENTLEMAN of active habits and first-rate ability, thoroughly acquainted with the management of land, planting, draining, &c.; a good judge of cattle and horses; and who is also a practical agriculturist of 50 years' experience in the development and working of minerals. Has no objection to Ireland, or any other country. Good references, &c.—Address, "Agricola," Post-office, Weedon.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN with a most valuable connection as engineering auctioneer and valuer, also as merchant engineer and machinery agent, for home and exportation, is desirous of MEETING with a PARTNER, a man of influence, intelligent, energetic, and industrious habits, to enable him to extend his sphere of operations, and establish a branch in London.—Apply, "P. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

COLLIERY TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY, on eligible terms; about 64 acres, in a midland county. The mine has been proved. Every encouragement would be afforded to a respectable tenant.—Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham.

CAST-STEEL BORERS SUPPLIED TO MINE AND QUARRY OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS, at 4d. per lb. nett, by ROBT. MUSHEI, Coleford, Gloucestershire.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIL-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUFELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

WM. ADOLPH AND CO., OF LONDON (E.C.), FOREIGN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of COBALT, NICKEL, COPPER, AND ALL OTHER ORES, SPIGATES, and METALS, of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY of every description. Highest references given.—Address letters, post paid, as above.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

TO OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF IRON FURNACES AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a SHARE in a MINING COMPANY, now in operation in the North Riding of Yorkshire.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. NEWTON and ROBINSON, solicitors, York, Feb. 23, 1858.

TO BE SOLD, TWENTY SHARES in the LINZ COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED), situated at Burnapfield, near Gateshead. The proprietors are gentlemen of great influence and wealth, and the coal produced is of the first class for locomotive purposes. The mine is in full working order. The shares are £100 each, with £30 paid.—Address, "P. T.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, ONE 36 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with fly-wheel and one boiler (near Plymouth).—For particulars, apply to Mr. HY. WILLS, 17 1/2, George-street, Plymouth.

WANTED, a GOOD SECOND-HAND PUMPING ENGINE, 36 to 45 in. cylinder.—Apply to W. H. M. BLYWS, Esq., East Hender Mine, Camborne, Cornwall.

WROUGHT-IRON TURNINGS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 10 or 20 tons of LARGE SIZE TURNINGS.—Apply to "D.," No. 12 Box, Post-office, Swansea.

GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—SHAREHOLDERS in the different CALIFORNIAN and AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES are requested to CALL on Mr. F. SQUIRE, 74, King William-street, City, that he may submit to them a plan by which the shares in such companies, which are now valueless, will be again marketable.—74, King William-street, City, Dec. 24.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—FORTY SHARES in this valuable property FOR SALE, at 8 1/2 cash; or an agreement would be entered into to take all the loss and share the profit.—Apply, by letter, to Messrs. TUCKER and Co., 31, Sun-street, Bishopsgate.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in the above mines will be HELD at their office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 17th March, at Twelve o'clock precisely. R. T. ALISON, Sec. Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., March 6, 1858.

SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 26, Throgmorton-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1858, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely. And that immediately after the said Annual General Meeting a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the said company will be HELD at the place aforesaid. 26, Throgmorton-street, Feb. 25, 1858. By order, J. CASH, Sec. pro tem.

HIBERNIAN MINE COMPANY.—THE DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1857, will be PAID to the registered proprietors, at the office, No. 17, Crow-street, Dublin, on and after the 1st March, 1858.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £2 per share.

MANAGERS.—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. The object of this company is to continue the working of the mines of Alotepaque in Guatemala, and to erect works for the reduction of the ores of silver. Prospectuses may be obtained, on and after the 9th inst., at the office of the Central American Mining Company, 5, Queen-street-place; and applications for shares are to be made to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and Sons, 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C., on or before the 24th inst.

N.B. In the allotment of shares, preference is to be given to the present holders of shares in the Nouveau Monde and Central American Mining Companies.

NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IN THE ALLOTMENT OF SHARES OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), a PREFERENCE is to be given to the HOLDERS of SHARES in the NOUVEAU MONDE COMPANY.

The terms of the agreement made with the Central American Mining Company are stated in the prospectus, which may be obtained on application at the office of the Central American Mining Company, No. 5, Queen-street-place, E.C., on and after the 9th inst.

PREVENTION OF INCORUSTATION IN STEAM-BOILERS.—Mr. W. E. Newton proposes to introduce into a boiler of 100-horse power about 1/2 lb. of black gum catucho. The gum is allowed to remain until the water becomes the colour of pale brandy, and so long as the water is kept this colour no incrustation forms. When incrustation has taken place the use of the gum removes it.

WEST DOLCOATH COPPER MINING COMPANY, GWINNEAR, CORNWALL (LIMITED).

In 4000 shares of £2 each, £1 to be paid at the time of subscribing.
BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., London; and Messrs. Williams and Co.,
Miners' Bank, Camborne, Cornwall.
OFFICES.—225 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Maps, plans, and sections of the mine, with prospectuses, and every other information, may be had at the office of the company.

TAVY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY

At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this mine, held at the offices, 3, Union-street East, Plymouth, on February 24,
Mr. E. S. CODD in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting, and the reports of the agents, having been read, Resolved, That the same be received and adopted, printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

The accounts, having been examined and approved by the auditor, be allowed and passed.—Thanks were given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

EDWARD S. CODD, Chairman.
The position and prospects of the mine are fully detailed to you in the report of the captain, which will, we trust, be found satisfactory.

The result of the special meeting has been that 346 shares only have been forfeited, and the mine is now consequently in 2554 shares.

We also hope that the position of the mine has considerably improved, as we have now tribute pitches working at fair price, and the prospects for tin may also be considered favourable.

We shall not recommend a call at this meeting, as we have discharged some accounts which have been standing long; and, we trust, by the sale of tin and muddle still further to diminish the liabilities against the mine, which can now pay its own way.

There are some other operations which our captain, equally with ourselves, would wish to see carried out; and, if our means will allow it, we shall turn our attention to this in the ensuing quarter.

We congratulate the shareholders on the improved appearance of the stratum, &c., in the lower levels, as noticed by the captain in his report.

EDWARD S. CODD, Sec.; PONSFORD FISHER, Purser.
CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

Tavy Consols Mine, Feb. 24.—Since the sinking of the shaft has been in progress, in consequence of the difficulty experienced, in common with most speculative undertakings, in obtaining the necessary funds to pay the labourers; but having reduced our expenditure by the suspension of operations which in our opinion were of less importance than the sinking of the shaft, we have been enabled consequently to resume the sinking at the beginning of the present month, and we are still proceeding by nine men, at £18 per fm.

The ground in the shaft is favourable for sinking, and of a congenial character, being a very light blue clay, intermixed with spar, and spotted with copper and muddle; the ground is becoming more settled, and lode seems forming itself more free from disorder as we proceed. We are now down 6½ fms. below the 80 fm. level.

In the 56 back and bottom we are working by eight men—four in the bottom, on tribute, at 6s. 3d. in £1, and four in back stopping, at 60s. per fm., and 3s. in £1 for the copper ore they may break. We are of opinion that the latter bargain will pay its way for tin, as the lode here is perceived to be more tinny than at any other known point in the mine; and, in addition to this, there is a good chance of making discoveries of copper, many tons of which have been produced from the same back; and the ground is unexplored for a large extent east and west up to this point, and up to the 45 fathom level.

In the 38, west of the shaft, we have five men working on tribute, at 12s. in £1, and 2s. 6d. per ton for saleable muddle. This piece of ground has produced a large quantity of ore, and will, in all probability, continue to do so for a considerable time.

What has been described are all the operations now going on in the mine, and I recommend them being continued, and most strongly the sinking of the shaft, as the only probable chance of ultimate success.

The upper levels in the mine produce ore, and occasionally great changes do take place, which gives the mine an improved appearance and position; and such changes are both disappointing and encouraging at the same time; for no one, we think, can see the fine bunches of ore we sometimes see in the mine, and be satisfied that the concern has had a sufficient trial; and as those bunches of ore have been found in distorted, badly-defined, and unsettled ground, and as the deeper we go the more free from those uncertain features the ground becomes, and far more congenial, too, we cannot but strongly recommend again the sinking of the shaft, by nine men, down to the 100 fm. level; not that we believe a favourable change will be found exactly at that particular point, but, that the more we improve, we are of opinion that that will be a sufficient depth to give this mine a fair trial.

Our returns have continued at 40 tons per month since the last meeting, and there will be again 40 tons for the present month; and, after the copper sampling is over on Friday, I hope to dress up about 1 ton of tin, which we have stamped out of the refuse from the copper ore. Some portion of the lode does produce tin, and there are one or two places which would probably, to some extent, pay for working, but it is not general.

I rejoice to find that where we have a little bunch of ore in the deeper parts of the mine it is more free from muddle, and that abundance of black copper accompanies the lode at the more shallow points, hence the good price we obtained for our little parcel of 10 tons, £11 8s. 6d., in the last sale. I am of opinion that this is an earnest of good things at a deeper point in this mine, only perseverance is required.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS.

Balance from last account	£252 10 2
Three months' costs and bills	732 6 10
Dues and sundries	88 4 2 = £1103 10 2
Received for ore and carriage	362 2 11
for muddle	50 0 0
for calls	381 9 0
Balance against mine	309 18 3 = £1103 10 2
Balance brought down	309 18 3
Assets owing for carriage, &c.	40 8 6

Actual balance against the mine £269 9 10

NORTH TAVY MINING COMPANY

At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this mine, held at the offices, 3, Union-street, Plymouth, on 26th February, 1858,
Present—HENRY CARR, Esq., Chairman, and shareholders representing 2372 shares.

The notice calling the meeting, the proceedings of the last meeting, and the report of the managers and captain, having been read,—

It was resolved:—
1. That the same, being highly satisfactory, be received and adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders.

2. That the statement of accounts of the last and present meeting, having been audited by Mr. Salter, and found correct, be allowed and passed.

3. That a special meeting of the shareholders be held here on Monday, 29th March, at noon, for the purpose of forfeiting, or otherwise dealing with all shares on which any call may be due.

4. That Messrs. Harris, Bulteel, and Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth, be the bankers of the company.

5. That the present financial committee be reappointed, with the addition of Mr. Henry Carr.

6. That any shareholder desiring an inspection of the mine be requested to give due notice thereof to the secretary, and that the agent of the mine do not allow any one to go underground without such permission had and obtained.

7. That the share of the profits be given to the secretary, purser, and captain, jointly and separately, for their zeal and good management in conducting the affairs of the company, and that the meeting consider the present satisfactory state of the company to be, in a great measure, attributable to their exertions.

8. That the proceedings of this meeting be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

HENRY CARR, Chairman.
EDWARD S. CODD, Sec.

MANAGER'S REPORT.
Plymouth, Feb. 26.—Since our last general meeting, held in London, the 10th Nov., our attention has been directed particularly to the purchase and ordering of such machinery, stores, &c., as the proper development of the mine required, and to making arrangements for such a supply of water-power for working machinery as may be necessary. We have the pleasure of informing you that a new water-wheel is now in course of erection, and will be completed in a few days, of 23 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. in breadth, which will be fully capable of driving 24 heads of stamps. We have bought two cast-iron stamp-axes and frames for 24 heads of stamps, &c., one of which is on the stand in its place, and will be ready to go to work very soon. The ground for an incline plan is cleared, and preliminary arrangements made for bringing the tin-stuff from the shaft to the stamps. An agreement has been concluded with the agent of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, for a lease and use of water of the Tavy, sufficient for our present and anticipated purposes, having a fall of from 35 to 40 feet from the least to the river, together with an acre of land for our dressing floors, and a site for a cleansing-house and line of flues. Considering the season of the year, shortness of days, &c., everything has been proceeded with as fast as circumstances would permit.

With respect to our prospects of returns from the mine, we have taken every precaution, by having samples cleaned and assayed repeatedly, to prove to our own satisfaction that we have one of the most valuable tin lodes in the country; added to which, so much of the lode has been laid open by miners who have previously worked here for copper, that we can fairly anticipate a dividend-paying mine for many years to come, without further discoveries. One great consideration, is the fact of the lode being drained by levels and shafts, 50 fms. from surface, with a run of lode at least 300 fms. long, whole and entire—proved in many points productive of tin ore. Added to this, we may also fairly expect moderate returns from copper ore when the deeper levels are driven on under the copper-producing lode, in the 20 and 30 fm. levels.

With respect to the financial affairs, you will find, by reference to the balance-sheet, we have £295 2s. 7d. in hand and in unpaid calls, which we consider sufficient for our present necessities, seeing we shall most likely make a good return of tin early in May; and should our hopes continue as productive as at present, our samplings will be continued monthly, and give sufficient profits to pay any outlay we can at present anticipate, as from the nature of the lode and efficient water-power, no outlay can be in any manner expected for steam-machinery.

It affords us much pleasure, in meeting our coal-venturers on this occasion, that we, the promoters of the speculation, can offer our congratulations on the very pleasing prospects of success and profitable outlet in this mine.

EDWARD S. CODD; PONSFORD FISHER.

[For Captain's report, see Mining Journal of last week.]

Three months' costs	£251 17 0
Balance in favour of mine	118 15 7 = £370 12 7
Balance at last meeting	6 9 7
Cash in bank	364 3 0 = £370 12 7
Unpaid calls	£153 7 7
Merchants' bills unpaid	141 15 0 = £295 2 7
Balance in favour of mine	34 12 0
Calls unpaid	118 15 0
	141 15 0 = £295 2 7

• Nearly all paid since last meeting.

THORNHILL LEES IRON WORKS, NEAR DEWSBURY.

The proprietors of these works having determined to retire from business, are ready to TREAT with any parties wishing to ENTER A LUCRATIVE TRADE, under the most favourable circumstances.

The business carried on in the works is that of the manufacture of mercantile iron, consisting of bars, hoops, and rails; and there is a good trade connection established.

The situation is most eligible, being at an easy distance, either by railway or canal, from all the large manufacturing towns of the West Riding.

The Calder and Hebble navigation, communicating east and west with the manufacturing towns, and with Hull and Liverpool, runs alongside the works; and the Thornhill Lees station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is within a few minutes' walk, by a good and level road. The option of employing either canal or railway affords great advantages, both in convenience and in securing low carriage rates.

The coal used for carrying on the works is of the best quality for manufacturing iron, and is supplied on low terms, by trucks direct from the collieries into the works.

The works are most substantial and complete, and the premises commodious; to which are attached warehouse, store-room, smith's shop, millwright's shop, counting-house, dwelling-house for manager, and stabling.

There are fourteen puddling furnaces, four mill furnaces, hammer, squeezer, forge train, cinder rolls, two mills, comprising 14 and 10-in. trains, several pairs of shears, circular saw, substantial lathe, punch for rails, cinder kiln, and ample steam-power. The plant will be disposed of at a valuation, but the whole or part of the amount may remain at interest, on satisfactory security being given.

This is an opportunity which seldom occurs, of entering a profitable and established business, in one of the most eligible situations in the kingdom for the business carried on; and the services of the manager, traveller, &c., may be secured.

In order to preserve the trade connection, the works will be carried on as hitherto, till let to a successor.

Application personally, at the works; or by letter, addressed to THOMAS VARLEY, Esq., Edgerton House, near Huddersfield.

AGENCY FOR A VALUABLE MANURE.

A MANUFACTURER is OPEN TO APPOINT A FEW RESPECTABLE AGENTS for his MANURE, which commands a ready sale, as its goodness is certified by 3000 testimonials from all parts of the United Kingdom, and by many farmers who have used it several years.—Address, with occupation and references, "R. T." at Mr. E. Colyer's, printer, 17, Fenchurch-street, London.

BULLER, BASSET, DOLCOATH, and SETON DISTRICT MAP.

If any gentleman who has sent 12 postage stamps for a copy of this plan has not received same, he will oblige by writing to Mr. R. SYMONS, at 11, Kennington-cross, London, who will send it at once.

MAPS.—A MAP OF BULLER, BASSET, DOLCOATH, and SETON MINING DISTRICT, will be FORWARDED, on the receipt of 12 postage stamps, by Mr. R. SYMONS, 225, Gresham House, London.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In consequence of the valuable discovery made at the Dale Mine on the 19th February, and the number of applications since received.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED.

By order of the Board, J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.

5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, March 4, 1858.

THE GREAT EAST TAMAR MINE.

In 6000 shares.

OFFICES.—20, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. George Lavington.

The Great East Tamar Mine is situated in the parish of Beerferris, in the county of Devon, and is surrounded by valuable and productive mines. It is traversed by lodes which, in the contiguous sets, have been successfully and profitably wrought.

On the north, the adventurers of the old Butte Pill Mine raised some hundreds of tons of ore, and followed the lode beyond their own boundary into this. On the south, the Great East Tamar Mine is working on the same lode, which, as it approaches the level of the sea, is becoming very productive, carrying a fine course of lead ore, with every prospect of a continuation. The South Tamar Company also worked this lode, and had paid dividends to the amount of £30,000, when, through their explorations approaching too near the bed of the river, it broke in and stopped operations.

For upwards of three miles in length the country is traversed by this great vein, and it has never failed to reward the adventurers who have explored it. The mine is most advantageously situated for economical working, being close to the quay on Tamar river, to which there is easy access, rendering the cartage to and fro for ore and materials very cheap.

An adit has been driven by the adventurers in the adjoining mine into this set, and can be carried on at a very moderate outlay, proving the lode for 60 fms. deep. Judging from the results of this lode, which has already, in all mining mines, proved so remunerative, and that the expenses of cartage and of working will be exceedingly light and comparatively small, it has every feature of encouragement to recommend it to the attention of capitalists, and will, without doubt, prove highly remunerative with but little expenditure of time and money.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and reports can be seen, and every information had.—March 5, 1858.

[PROSPECTUS.]

PWLL-Y-WHEEL LEAD MINE (LIMITED), MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

Capital £4200.—Divided into 560 shares, at £7 10s. per share.

This mine is situated to the east of Maesysafn and Jamaica Mines, and in the same bearing strata; has been very productive so far as trial has been made, 13 fms. workings on the vein having produced 120 tons ore, and the set extends east nearly half-a-mile on the range of the vein.

The engine-shaft has been sunk 130 yards. A 15 in. cylinder engine has been erected, with 14 in. pitwork, complete; capstans and ropes; whimsy and rope; smithy and dressing-floors. Also, an 18 in. cylinder sawney engine, complete. Royalty at 1-12th.

The above mine was suspended in November last, in consequence of several of the shareholders not being able to pay up their calls. £2500 is to be paid to the present proprietors, to pay off the present liabilities on the mine; and the remaining £1700 is considered sufficient to bring the mine into full and profitable operation.

A call of 60 sh. per share will be made at once, and the remainder when required. Capt. EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq., of Hendon, near New Malden, has taken the mine; and Capt. SUTCLIFFE, Esq., the late agent, will give every information that may be required. Application for shares to be made to Capt. FELLOW and Mr. DREA, Mold.

Mold, Feb. 18, 1858.

CALSTOCK AND EDWARD CONSOLS.

This mine is situated west of Wheel Edward and Calstock Consols, and immediately adjoining the latter mine, which during the last twelve months has been making great returns, and where there are at present 120 tons of rich copper ore ready for sampling. The lode so productive in Calstock Consols, with several others, traverse this set about a mile from east to west, in a consistent stratum of 12 fms. There are also two cross-courses running north and south—of these producing good stones of lead, proves this a feature also worthy of notice. About 20 fms. west of this north and south lode an engine-shaft of ample dimensions has been commenced, to intersect three of the Calstock Consols lodes, at from 30 to 40 fms. deep, when such results may be safely relied on to remunerate the necessary outlay. It unquestionably merits attention that this mine is parallel to, and about half a mile south of, Hingston Down Consols, in the granite. The ground being by no means expensive for sinking, the gossans on the banks of the lodes impregnated with copper, together with the facilities of transit to and from the River Tamar, the proprietors reasonably anticipate developments inferior to none in this neighbourhood, so productive of copper, tin, and silver.—Further particulars may be obtained from Capt. ARTHUR DOWNS, Gunnis Lake, Calstock.

P.S. In addition to the above, there is the advantage of sufficient water to work a wheel of 50 ft. diameter and 2½ ft. breast, which would drain the mine well to the depth of 60 or 70 fms. Such an advantage is rarely to be met with, and the cost of working is thus considerably lessened, in comparison with steam-power.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of shareholders was held at 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on the 20th January, 1858.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolutions were proposed:—

It was moved by Mr. ENSOR, seconded by Mr. COOK:—That the statement of accounts and report now presented be referred to the committee of management for examination; such committee to be named by resolution of the meeting, and to report at a general meeting of shareholders to be held on the 10th March.

An amendment to the above resolution was moved by Mr. ORTON, seconded by Mr. LANE:—

That this meeting do now resolve itself into such committee. This amendment was ultimately withdrawn by Mr. Orton, and the original motion was put, and the show of hands for and against being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the original motion. The amendment moved by Mr. Orton, and seconded by Mr. Blunt, "that the accounts be received," fell to the ground.

Mr. Orton demanded a poll, and some discussion took place as to the right to use proxies at general meetings of the shareholders of this company; but no proxies were tendered on either side.

Moved by Mr. Orton, seconded by Mr. LANE:—That this meeting be adjourned to this day week (Wednesday), at One o'clock. This motion was put and negatived.

The Chairman then asked Capt. Carpenter whether two leases, dated respectively 18th May, 1856, and 12th December, 1857, made between Mrs. Mary Garland Payne of the one part, and James Carpenter of the other part; and between Miss Mildred of the one part, and James Carpenter of the other part; were held by him in trust for the whole of the Chollacott adventure. Capt. Carpenter replied in the affirmative.

It was moved by Mr. COOK, seconded by Mr. BELL:—That a declaration of trust, or other proper deed, vesting the property in trustees for the benefit of the company, be prepared and tendered to Capt. Carpenter for execution.—Carried unanimously.

Some discussion then took place as to the proper gentlemen to be appointed trustees, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Orton.

It was moved by Mr. BELL, seconded by Mr. Mandeville:—Carried unanimously. That Messrs. Orton, Blunt, and Binnis, be the trustees of the company.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Orton intimated his dissatisfaction at the Chairman's decision with regard to the mode of conducting the meeting, and declined to take further part in it; but after consulting with his friends he again took part in the proceedings, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Capt. Carpenter:—That Mr. Binnis have the custody of the deeds until the declaration of trust is executed by Capt. Carpenter, Mr. Binnis giving an undertaking for the safe custody of the deeds in the interim.

An amendment moved by Mr. ENSOR, seconded by Mr. COOK.—That the word secretary be substituted for Mr. Binnis. Original motion carried by a majority of 7 to 5.

Moved by Mr. ENSOR, seconded by Mr. A. STOCKWELL:—That Messrs. Bell, Mandeville, Binnis, Bradlaugh, and Cook, be appointed a committee, in accordance with the terms of the previous resolution.—Carried unanimously. Mr. Binnis then signed an undertaking to the Chairman.

After the vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, a paper was handed in by Mr. Orton, and some further discussion took place with respect to proxies, but as none were produced by any persons present the meeting separated.

ROBT. DALY, Sec.

In the Court of Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of PAINTER v. WHITE, and HIRTZEL, BURGESS, and HIGGS

(Assignees, &c.), AND OTHERS.

IN RE NORTH WHEAL DUBY MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above Cause, and bearing date the 23rd day of December last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN in the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING:—

22 (1024th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Thomas White; and 64 (1024th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendants Henry Lake Hirtzel, Edward Burgess, and George Higgs (Assignees, &c.)

Of and in the said MINE, or so many of the said several shares of the said defendants respectively as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. ROSCOE and DAYTON, plaintiffs' solicitors, Penzance; or to Mr. H. S. STOKES, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, March 3, 1858.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACT, 1848, and of the MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANIES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, the Judge

of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding-up of this company.—Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will PROCEED on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1858, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at his Chambers, 10, Bedford-square, Chancery-lane, London, to SETTLE the LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of the company; and that after such list shall have been settled no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained.

GEO. HUMM, Chief Clerk.

R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.

AMORY, TRAVERS, AND SMITH, 25, Throgmorton-street, Solicitors.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1858.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Inspectors

of the Estate of Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the 25th day of March next, and following days, at Eleven each day, the costly MACHINERY and TOOLS, including a powerful 19 in. centre self-acting lathe, with 20 ft. bed, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett; a 15 in. centre, double-gear, self-acting slide lathe, by Collier, with 18 ft. 6 in. bed; a 13 in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 15 ft. bed, and a 10 in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 20 ft. bed, both by Fox, Curtis, and Madeley; a 12 in. centre, double-gear, self-acting lathe, by Collier; a 7 in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 10 ft. bed, by Collier; a strong 13 in. self-acting, double-gear lathe, by Fox, with 12 ft. bed; a very powerful surfacing lathe, with 7 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 2 in. face plates, capable of facing surfaces 12 ft. and 8 ft. diameter; self-acting boring bars, for facing and boring railway wheels; 4 pairs of 8 in., 9 in., and 10 in. centred back-gear lead stocks, with wood beds; 1 pair of 8 in. single gear lead stocks; an 8 in. centre lathe, with 6 ft. bed; a self-acting planing machine, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett; a self-acting shaping machine, with 10 in. stroke, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett; a self-acting machine to screw up to 1½ in., 3 wall drilling machines, key way grooving machine, foot lathe; 350 ft. of turned wrought-iron shafting, from 2½ in. to 4½ in.; riggers wheels, drums, and driving gear; 200 ft. leather bands, 300 vices, work benches, 3 tons cast-steel tools, sets of Whitworth's taps and dies, with stocks, gauges, 10 cwts. cast-steel chisels, 12 smiths' forges, 200 cwts. several tons smiths' tools, 10 tons over-size iron, 10 tons of building's putty, iron, crane, shank, and hand ladle; 4 wrought-iron capsterns, stove trucks, sections of cast stove, grindstones, crabs; set of 10 ton shear legs, with crab; 10 ton hand crane, punching and shearing machine, loam mill, wagon, cart, plate and angle iron flanges, shaping plates, and numerous other effects.

To be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale. Catalogues, at 6d. each (without which no person will be admitted), may be had of Messrs. HODGKINS, KRAMER, and MASTERMAN, solicitors, Bucklebury, E.C.; of Messrs. W. MURRAY, Esq., and HORWICK, solicitors, Birch-lane, E.C. (about 7 1/2, London-street); of Messrs. T. QUAND and YOUNG, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

SIX HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 12 in. RAMS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by Messrs. Bovill and Sons to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 25th day of March next, at Twelve, at Messrs. Swayne and Bovill's Works, Millwall, Poplar, SIX very powerful HORIZONTAL HYDRAULIC PRESSES, made by Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, for compressing hay, and used but for a short period only; each press is double acting, having a cylinder at either end, with 12 in. ram and pump; there are four 2½ in. square thread set screws to each press, with brass nuts, and the opening between the two ends is 13 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 ft. 6 in. wide; there are rollers to each for hooping the bales. The two presses are 11 ft. long, and are fitted, and in good order. Also, at the same time will be sold, about TEN LOADS SOUND SQUARED TIMBER, used as framing to carry the presses, and ONE CUTTING MACHINE.

To be viewed with the other effects. See preceding advertisement.

THREE STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS, 16, 70, and 80-horse power.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Inspectors of the Estate

N.B. Should difficulty arise in procuring the above, enclose the amount per ~~For~~ office order, or otherwise, to 10, Berner's-street, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	21. 11s. 10d.	21 11	12	£15 3 0	20 3 0—Feb. 2, 1885.
1624	Ballewadden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	11 1/2	12	5 0	0 0—Jan. 1, 1885.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	21. 6s. 3d.	21 6	7	ex div.	0 0—Dec. 19, 1884.
240	Beecham (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	20 1/2	7 1/2	21 0	0 0—Sept. 4, 1884.
700	Botallack (tin), St. Just	91 1/2	200	195 200	420 15 0	2 10 0—Feb. 16, 1885.
1200	Brightwell and Froggat Grove, Derbyshire	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0 0	3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1885.
1000	Bryntul, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 1, 1885.
420	Badwick Consols (tin), Ferran	2 1/2	2 1/2	1	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 26, 1885.
6000	Bish (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3s. 1s. 6d.	3	1	0 2 6	0 2 6—July 20, 1885.
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Dec. 23, 1884.
280	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	15	55 60	237 10 0	2 0 0—Nov. 11, 1884.
2048	Carnorth (tin), St. Just	15	15	6 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 0—June 10, 1885.
2000	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	33	45	3 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 4, 1885.
2000	Collasmeo (copper) Lamerton	5	16	14 15	3 5 0	0 8 0—Dec. 2, 1884.
236	Cornwall (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	30	30	80 85	85 0 0	2 0 0—June 10, 1884.
1035	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8	40	40 41	0 17 0	0 5 0—Jan. 8, 1885.
30000	Crown Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	1/2	1/2	1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0—Feb. 28, 1885.
135	Cwmystwith (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	60	160	180	120 0 0	5 0 0—March 4, 1885.
280	Darwen Mines (lead-lead), Durham	300	150	150	132 0 0	10 0 0—Feb. 4, 1885.
672	Deer Creek Consols (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1	470	470 480	602 0 0	7 0 0—Jan. 22, 1885.
179	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	18 30	200 225	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 2, 1885.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	14. 10s. 6d.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 13 6	0 2 0—Sept. 11, 1884.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	32	100	39 0 0	3 0 0—Feb. 18, 1885.
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Whitechurch	32	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Jan. 25, 1885.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	240	150 200	297 10 0	2 10 0—Feb. 22, 1885.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 1/2	3 1/2	3	0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1884.
3700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	41. 14s.	8	8	3 10 6	0 3 0—Feb. 23, 1885.
4940	Fowey Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	50	48	15 13 4	1 0 0—Dec. 26, 1884.
4448	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	4	3 1/2	41 4 3	0 6 0—Feb. 17, 1885.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11 1/2	2	2 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 3—June 5, 1885.
1024	Gonemena (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	15	10 12	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 21, 1884.
248	Graham and St. Anby (copper)	100 1/2	115	115 120	7 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 5, 1885.
6000	Great South Tolu (S.E.)	285	16	16 16 1/2	1 14 6	0 5 0—Feb. 18, 1885.
6656	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	3 1/2	140	1 1/2	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1885.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 15 0	0 12 6—Jan. 28, 1885.
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1884.
6000	Hingham Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 2 6	0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1885.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	43	42	55 17 3	1 0 0—Dec. 16, 1884.
2500	Iale of Man, Limited (lead)	25	43	42	380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1881.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3s. 13s. 6d.	1000	1000	1000 0 0	50 0 0—June 30, 1884.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	1000	120	120 130	1060 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 17, 1885.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1884.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6s. 11s. 4d.	130	130	307 10 0	3 0 0—Feb. 4, 1885.
4000	Lisbarn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1885.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4s. 10s. 6d.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 7 6	0 5 0—May 29, 1884.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1885.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 1/2	30	27 26	3 7 6	3 0 0—Feb. 11, 1885.
1800	Minera Mines (Limited), Wrexham	25	90	125	13 7 9	0 12 3—Jan. 7, 1885.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17 1/2	17 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1885.
5000	Nantow and Penrhyn, Limited (S.E. shares)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1885.
4000	Nether Brea Consols (copper), Westmoreland	25	33	33 1 1/2	45 0 0	0 5 0—Dec. 26, 1884.
470	Newtonsdales Mining Company, Co. Down	352. 10s. 3d.	70	60 70	320 0 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1885.
700	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	362. 10s. 3d.	11	27 30	750 0 0	4 0 0—Feb. 24, 1885.
6000	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	11	16 1/2	16 1/2	14 7 0	0 8 0—Feb. 24, 1885.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illo. [S.E.]	nil.	21 1/2	21 1/2	31 4 0	1 0 0—Oct. 27, 1884.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1885.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	370	370	244 10 0	20 0 0—Nov. 1, 1884.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanidloes	100	18 11 9	18 11 9	1 0 0	0 1 0—July 11, 1884.
1000	Pilberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	72 4 6	2 0 0—Feb. 24, 1885.
1772	Do (Old and ditto)	—	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0—Oct. 21, 1884.
560	Provident Mines (tin), Uay Lelant	207. 18s. 3d.	12 1/2	27 1/2	33 10 0	1 10 0—June 8, 1885.
3500	Rhosyrol and Bachelidon (lead)	11 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6—July 27, 1884.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwynedd	12	350	350 400	500 0 0	8 0 0—Jan. 26, 1885.
13000	Sarrafine Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	6s.	135	160 170	60 0 0	2 0 0—Jan. 18, 1885.
255	South Cardigan (copper), St. Austell	2 1/2	135	160 170	70 0 0	5 0 0—July 28, 1884.
128	South Crinias (copper), St. Austell	16	245	240 2	287 5 0	5 0 0—March 1, 1885.
256	South Tolu (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	18	2	1 1/2	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1884.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18s. 18s. 6d.	15	4 1/2	4 5 0	0 10 0—June 13, 1885.
1024	Sperne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3s. 12s.	5	4 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6—April 1, 1882.
280	Sperne Moor (copper), St. Just	23s. 7s. 8d.	32	35 40	0 3 6	0 1 0—Feb. 23, 1884.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6s. 8s. 4d.	1	3 1/2	915 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 19, 1884.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	1	1 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1885.
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16	4 1/2	4 1/2	8 13 6	0 10 0—Feb. 18, 1885.
6000	Tamar Consols (all-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 1/2	310	330 335	1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1885.
5000	Tinctor (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	12	12 1/2	109 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 28, 1884.
372	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	13	13 1/2	60 0 0	2 0 0—Apr. 29, 1881.
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynedd, Cornwall	11 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1885.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynedd, Cornwall	15 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 12 0	0 3 0—April 2, 1885.
4000	Trevelyan (copper, tin), Bodmin	17s. 6d.	50	50	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1884.
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 1/2	110	110	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1885.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 9	0 6 0—June 12, 1887.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynedd [S.E.]	40	110	110	2 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 22, 1887.
30000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	1/2	27 1/2	26 28	12 18 0	0 8 0—Jan. 27, 1885.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23s. 7s. 8d.	112 1/2	115	285 5 0	2 0 0—Sept. 23, 1884.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 1/2	100	110 120	22 0 0	2 0 0—July 20, 1885.
256	West Cardigan (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	10	10 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6—March 5, 1885.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwynedd	£10 7	310	330 335	33 1 9	0 10 0—Apr. 6, 1885.
1024	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 1/2	3	3 1/2	10 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 28, 1884.
1024	West Gwilt (copper, tin), St. Erth	21. 11s. 7d.	13 1/2	13 1/2	2 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1885.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	3	245	240 250	478 10 0	4 0 0—Feb. 2, 1885.
240	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	41s.	295	330 350	557 10 0	7 10 0—Jan. 19, 1885.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 1/2	250	330 350	42 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 26, 1884.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5	80	80	3385 10 0	10 0 0—Feb. 11, 1885.
256	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwynedd	—	17 1/2	15 17 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1887.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	nil.	4	4 1/2	0 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 2, 1885.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	14	13 1/2	6 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 17, 1887.
1024	Wheal Gwilt (copper, tin), Kes	4 1/2	33	33	81 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1885.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 1/2	60	55 57 1/2	85 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 23, 1885.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uay Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 1/2	46	46 47 1/2	32 7 6	2 5 0—Dec. 15, 1887.
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	300	300	220 13 0	3 0 0—Aug. 2, 1887.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uay Lelant	19 1/2	150	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 12, 1887.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8	23 1/2	22 1/2	10 2 6	7 6 0—Jan. 11, 1884.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uay Lelant	31 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 12 6	0 2 6—Dec. 22, 1887.
198	Wheal Trefarne (all-lead), Liskeard	10 1/2	45	45 48	28 16 6	1 10 0—Jan. 29, 1887.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwynedd	11 1/2	4	4 1/2	2 12 6	0 2 6—Dec. 22, 1887.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	14s. 9s.	45	45	28 16 6	1 10 0—Jan. 29, 1887.
4000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	—	—	—	—

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quenangen Un. (cop.), Norway	£10 1/2	6	6 1/2	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1883.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	125	125	195 0 0	5 0 0—March 3, 1887.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	40	41 43	36 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 26, 1885.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16	13	13 1/2	5 8 0	0 10 0—May 9, 1886.
7000	English and Australian	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Feb. 23, 1885.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	16 1/2	16 1/2	10 5 0	0 15 0—July 7, 1887.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	9	9 1/2	5 2 2	0 5 0—Dec. 21, 1887.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 6 3	0 2 0—May 25, 1887.
10315	Monte Agudo and New Granada [S.E.]	20	5	5 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1887.
10000	Pontbiquet (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	2 1/2	2 1/2	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1884.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15 1/2	13	13 1/2	35 7 6	1 0 0—June 19, 1887.
11000	St. John del Rey	15	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 16 0	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1883.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.]	Av.	1	1	0 2 0	0 1 0—June 29, 1887.
83578	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
20000	Acanthian Charcoal Iron [L.]	£8	—	—	—	—
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
800	Bavarian Coal [L.]	25	—	—	—	—
75000	Bon Accord (copper) [L.]	5	—	—	—	—
10000	Brasilia Land and Mining [S.E.]	5	—	—	—	—
25000	Central African (copper) [L.]	2	—	—	—	—
50000	Chancellorville Freshford	1	1s.	1s. 6d.	—	—
50000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	1	4s.	4s. 4d. 6d.	—	—
53040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	—	—	—	—
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L.]	10	10 1/2	12	—	—
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.]	28	28	26 28	—	—
12000	Ditto, Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. [S.E.]	25	27	27	—	—
75000	Dun Mountain (copper) [L.]	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—
15000	East Indian Coal [L.]	10	10	10	—	—
2000	English Ridge, Newfoundland [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
35000	Port Bowen, New	1	—	—	—	—
6000	Garnett and Meeley Gold	1	—	—	—	—
5000	Gr. Bar, Lead and Copper	1	5 1/2	—	—	—
2309	Kristallberg Min. Ass., Germany	4	1 1/2	1	—	—
12000	Krantscheid [L.]	1/2	—	—	—	—
25000	Levant Mineral [L.]	10	—	—	—	—
25000	Liberty, Virginia (gold)	1	—	—	—	—
40000	London and Virginia (gold)	17 1/2	—	—	—	—
234	Metallurgic [L.]	100	—	—	—	—
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	—	—	—	—
1000	Mount Gabriel Mineral [L.]	10	—	—	—	—
60000	New Granada [S.E.]	1	—	—	—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of	1	—	—	—	—
5000	Newfound, Mining Assoc. [L.]	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
5000	New Holsappel Mining [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
200000	Nouveau Monde [S.E.]	1	—	—	—	—
20	Patent Gold Washing [L.]	100	—	—	—	—
65000	Placidum [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	—	—	—	—
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1	—	—	—	—
6000	Rosie and Canada Lead	6	—	—	—	—
47795	Strathbairn (Limited)	1	—	—	—	—
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	—	—	—
1000	Western African Malachite	85	100	100	—	—
50425	Windsor (copper)	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—
75000	Wilberg (sil.-lead)	2	—	—	—	—
100000	Worthing (copper) [L.]	13 1/2	3s.	—	—	—
320	Nent Force (lead), Alston	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—
6000	New Crow Hill (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2400	New Wadon (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—
8000	New Treleign Consols, Redruth	1	—	—	—	—
4000	New Wh. Vorad & E. Wh. Metal	1 1/2	3	3 1/2	—	—
1021	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£15	3 1/2	—	—	—
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
250	North Fowey (copper)	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
100	North Franchise (cop.) [S.E.]	7 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	—
1360	North Grambler, Redruth	1	—	—	—	—
120	North Laxey (lead), Isle of Man	55	—	—	—	—
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 1/2	4	3 1/2	—	—
512	North Penhalvarra (lead)	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
1234	North Rosewarne, Gwnear	—	—	—	—	—
200	North Staffordshire Coal & Iron	—	—	—	—	—
1000	North Wheal Prosper, Pucknall	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
1024	North Wheal Busy	£3 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	£8 11 10	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	—
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£11 10	19	—	—	—
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	2 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	—	—
4240	North Wheal Treliawney (lead)	£2 9	—	—	—	—
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gw. Iv.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
400	North Wh. Wrey (cop., tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
4000	Obel Tor (lead), Falstree	£3 18	—	—	—	—
6000	Wheel Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Wheel Loops (copper), Devon	10s.	—	—	—	—
4800	Wheel Wagon (copper), St. Hilary	£2 18 6	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheel Margery (tin and iron)	£11 10	—	—	—	—
5120	Wheel Marshall, St. Cleer	£2 1	—	—	—	—
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin), Lydford	4s.	—	—	—	—
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Lanivrey	3	—	—	—	—
3000	Wheel Morgan, Landover	5	10	—	—	—
120	Wh. North St. Austell	32 1/2	—	—	—	—
3000	Wheel Poilard (cop., tin)	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Wheel Russell (cop.), Taw	£2 5 6	—	—	—	—
10000	Wheel Samson	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Wheel Sidney, Plympton	£1 18 9	—	—	—	—
4000	Wheel Tallack, St. Agnes	10s.	—	—	—	—
6000	Wheel Trinity (cop.), Illogan	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
1000	Wheel Wadon (copper), Cranford	3	—	—	—	—
4000	Wheel Treoby (tin)	—	—	—	—	—
512	Wheel Trefusis (cop.), Gwnear	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000	Wheel Union (cop.), Redruth	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwnear	£3 19 3	—	—	—	—
1204	Wheel Unity (tin, cop.), Redruth	£26 7	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheel Union (silv.-lead), Lisk	6 1/2	—	—	—	—
1000	Wheel Wagon (copper), St. Hilary	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Falstree	—	—	—	—	—